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VERMONT JOURNAL, AND UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

THE

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1784.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

From the BOSTON MAGAZINE.

Gentlemen,

THERE is nothing against which the old more frequently caution the young, than the forming of attachments, when there is no immediate prospect of supporting a family. Mothers are constantly enjoining upon their daughters, to give no encouragement to any youth, however amiable, who has not already fortune sufficient to maintain a woman genteely; and young men are laughed at as fools, when they presume to fall in love, before they have acquired, at least, a competence. Prudence is the perpetual theme of praise. It is a virtue indeed, which deserves commendation; but it may nevertheless, I conceive, be carried too far; & by aiming to preserve a person from embarrassments, may render him completely wretched for life. But my heart throbs with too much anguish to reason upon the subject: I will relate my story.

About six years ago, I found myself a student of the third class at the Cambridge university. My parents had placed me there with the design of preparing me for one of the learned professions. Knowing my destination, I had hitherto studied the sciences with no small degree of application, except that my reading was now and then interrupted by an elegant poem or pathetic novel. These had no other effect than to serve as agreeable relaxations. My mind remained calm, and was agitated with no emotions, which were either tender or transporting.

In the winter by the invitation of Mr. Andell, a friend of my father, I rode a few miles from Cambridge, to pass the vacation at his house. I approached it without anxiety, as I had no presentiment of the tumults, which were soon to agitate my breast, Mr. Andell was a gentleman about forty-five years old. He lived upon the estate of his ancestors; and he had, by his industry and taste, greatly improved it in convenience and beauty. He was hospitable and generous; and he entertained his visitors in a manner which never failed to please. One was at a loss which to admire most, the ingenuity of his observations, the gaiety of his wit, or the decency of his language. He had one fault only, which was an excessive love of prudence: He allowed too little to the feelings of the heart; and ridiculed them all as extravagant & romantic.

His family consisted of four sons and a daughter. The daughter was the second child, and presided at the table; for his wife had been dead about a year. Her loss was not yet forgotten. The boys indeed wept not; but a tear frequently stood in the eye of Maria. She was indulging her grief, when I entered her fathers house; for she had just received a letter of condolence from a friend in Europe, which bro't fresh to her mind the virtues of her parent. There is something in female affliction so inexpressible tender, that it cannot fail to touch any heart, which is not entirely hardened. It touched mine. Had a smile brightened the face of Maria, I believe I should have been proof against her charms; or at least, the first impression would not have been so lasting.

When her father introduced me to her, Maria attempted to be cheerful; but without success. In a few minutes, however, she desisted from the attempt; for involuntary, I know not how nor why, my tears began to flow; and her father, taking up the letter, and reading some lines, found himself also affected. Maria now gave way to her sorrow. I beheld her; and compassion and love at once took possession of my soul.

But melancholy did not predominate in the heart of Maria. No; at times she was sprightly and gay. She had received a large portion of her father's wit, which was rendered still more pleasing than his by the peculiar delicacy & felicity, which always distinguished it. I had been in the house but a few hours, when her cheerfulness returned, & her wit broke forth in flashes of light, like the beams of the sun after a shower in June.

Sweet girl! with what pleasure did I hear; with what pleasure did I view her! Her form was fine; her face, not beautiful indeed, but marked with the intelligence of an angel. Her eyes! it was a long time before I could discover their colour; but I perceived at once that they shot forth grace, benignity, and love. Her voice was liquid and melodious. In the evening she sang in concert with Charles, her eldest brother. I listened all ear, all rapture; and the conquest was completed.

Five weeks passed away in a dream of joy. Towards the end she was sensible, that I was never happy but in her presence; and she did not command me to retire. She was not yet sixteen, and had never loved; I had just compleated my seventeenth year. Though my accomplishments and virtues were not equal to her's, yet in some respects I resembled her. Like her I was simple and innocent in my manners. I was gay and cheerful; and like her I delighted in tears. She was fond of music; and I played upon the flute. Without declaring my passion, or indeed without knowing that my heart felt any, I called her my sister, and she acknowledged me her brother.

The vacation being finished, I was obliged to return to my studies. But I did not leave Maria, till I told her, in the presence of her father, that I would write to her, and that she must write to me. Her father, I remember, loked gravely; but he made no objection.

Nothing is more frequent in lovers than complaints of absence. Every step I took from Maria brought a degree of pain with it; but still pleasure predominated. My mind was filled with romantic deliriums, which were more delicious than any pleasures I had ever enjoyed.

But I find that I am going into too minute a detail. Let me say then, that the flame, which was kindled in my breast, continued to burn with increasing ardour for upwards of three years. Maria did not endeavour to quench it. I had frequent opportunities of seeing her. What we supposed at first to be friendship was now known to be love. I lived but for her. We had the same sentiments, the same pleasures, the same pains, and in fine, the same soul. Did not heaven behold with complacency a connexion, which

was formed by nature, by sympathy, by virtue!

Our passion was soon too visible not to be perceived by the family of Maria. Charles wrote me upon the subject. He informed me, that his father began to notice it, and that it gave him uneasiness. I was destitute of money, and without any immediate prospect of acquiring it; my father of a decayed family, and though a gentleman, yet poor; unable therefore to assist me. It was imprudent in a young fellow of twenty, but a year out of college, to be engaged in a courship. He would ruin himself, and he would ruin the object of his affections.

I was alarmed with this letter. My breast became the seat of misery. I flew to Maria, and found relief. She assured me, that interested motives weighed not with her. She was happy in my affection, and she wanted no more. Heaven, she said, would in time reward my merit with a fortune. If it did not, she would live with me in poverty, in wretchedness. But, Frank, she added, why need you be so anxious? You are always looking forward to the nuptial day. We can be happy as lovers for many years to come. I am your friend; what can you desire more? The flame which animates our bosoms, is pure and virtuous. Can it be rendered more delightful. Believe me, I will never marry any person, whom you do not point out.

One year more passed away, but not in so continued a stream of happiness as the foregoing; for it was frequently interrupted with the disquiet occasioned by her father's coldness. This gradually increased, till at length he sought an opportunity to come to an open rupture with me. The effect was an absolute prohibition from visiting any more in his family.

In the mean time I received a very harsh letter from my father, who, living in a distant part of the continent, had been but lately made acquainted with my amour. He condemned in very severe terms the imprudence of my attachment, and told me that I had trifled away that time, which ought to have been devoted to my studies.

I began now seriously to reflect. I was conscious that Maria's image had very often obtruded itself into my mind, and destroyed every scientific idea. And though I had paid as much attention to my books as students in general, being by a virtuous passion preserved from gaming, drinking, and the usual vices of youth, yet still I might have read more, had I followed the guide of prudence. This reflection stung me. I wished to be eminent. I adored Maria; but I panted for fame.

From that moment I determined to sacrifice my love to prudence, and to my regard for Maria's father. He was a worthy man. He had treated me with great friendship. I thought it base and ungrateful to deprive him of his daughter against his consent. When I had formed this resolution, my soul was elevated with a conscious dignity: I called myself a hero; but I was a hero in the agonies of death. I will be great cried I. I will never love. I will live upon the idea only of Maria. I will never see her. Gracious God! she shall not be mine. She shall become the wife of another.

(To be continued.)

LONDON July 10.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, July 9.

"An artist lately arrived here from London with his sloop, and has since employed himself in visiting the Royal George. His vessel lays constantly alongside the wreck; he has four assistants, and being preserved from the effect of the water by a contrivance of leather with flexible tubes annexed, he often spends many hours on board the unfortunate ship without injury. By one of these tubes he is supplied with fresh air, and by the other he gives his orders to the people in his sloop, on board which is an iron machine of great purchase, whereby he is enabled to hoist up the guns and other valuables and occasionally to rip up the decks, &c. The ingenuity & enterprize of this man are astonishingly great; and what is recovered becomes his sole property.

July 16 A premium of five guineas was lately given by the Dublin Society, for the following receipt to kill rats, viz. "Take one quart of oat-meal, four drops of oil of rhodium, one grain of musk, two nuts of Nux vomica powdered; mix the whole together, and place it where the rats frequent; continue to do so while they eat it, and it will soon destroy them."

The following curious hand-bill, we are assured, by a gentleman just arrived from Dublin, was stuck up in several parts of that city on Saturday last—"This is to certify, that I Daniel O Flannaghan, am not the person that was tarred and feathered by the Liberty Mob on Tuesday last; and I am ready to give twenty guineas to any one that will bet me fifty that I am the other man, who goes by my name.

Witness my hand this 30th of July.

DAN. O'FLANNAGHAN.

VIENNA, May 28.

By letters from Topshaw (in the Emperor of Germany's dominions) we have the following remarkable occurrence, a poor man of that place went into the woods to hew some trees: During his employment in this business, he found a small bag of money, supposed to have been concealed by some highwaymen, which are very plenty in that vicinity. A neighbour of this laborer, who envied him, on account of the great luck he had met with, fell upon a plan to get the treasure from him by craftiness and force. To execute this he dressed himself in a habit similar to that in which the devil is drawn, went in the night to the laborer's house and demanded that money which he had found, as being the property of Satan. The laborer, not being at all alarmed at this satanical visit, seized his ax, and asked the frightful visitor whether he was really the Devil or not which he answered in the affirmative and attempted to use force. Upon which the laborer gave him such a violent blow with his ax, that he fell to the ground, and instead of fulfilling his scheme, got nothing but the name of a bad man and aukward Devil.

ALEXANDRIA, September 16

A correspondent in Hampshire county, in this state, informs us, that there has been discovered on the bank of the river, near the road leading from Winchester to Hampshire court house, a considerable quantity of ice, which has remained all summer, notwithstanding the place is exposed to the action of the sun from about ten o clock in the morning, till six in the evening. From the earth and rocks whereon the ice lays, issues a blast so cold, as is believed sufficient to congeal river water into solid ice; and below the bank issues an exceeding cold spring of which some experiments have been made in rheumatic complaints, and, it is said, with success.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.

Extract of a letter from Virginia Sept. 8

"As three men were going down the Ohio, a few weeks ago, in a small canoe, being much in want of provisions, they discovered a bear swimming across the river, which they fired at and wounded: He made immediately for the canoe, which was drove rapidly by the current, and attempted to come on board; but his weight on the edge of the canoe being great overset it, turning the people out with all their guns, ammunition, &c. and obliged them to swim for their lives. A Mr. Montgomery, one of the party, was unfortunately drowned: The other two, by the assistance of the canoe, reached the shore in about a mile from where they were overset. In strolling about the wood after they had landed, they found a deserted indian camp, which supplied them with some old stockings and shoes, and enabled them to proceed on their march; during which, they were four days before they got any thing to eat, when fortunately they fell in with the company on the Ohio, which they had parted with on the Mississippi.

On Saturday last about 11 o'clock, as a young man was helping a young woman into a batteau at the end of a wharf in Chester, the boat, not being fastened, parted from the wharf, by which means they both fell into the river and were unfortunately drowned.

On Thursday, the 23d of September last, died at Richmond, in the state of Virginia, when on his way to Charlestown, Mr ROBERT BELL, printer and bookseller, in Philadelphia. A man of infinite wit and humor, and well known for diffusing literature.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, August 31.

The following is, perhaps as singular an instance of unrelenting tyranny as is to be met with in the histories of base actions which individuals have left to be recorded for the mortification of mankind: A planter in North-Carolina being seized with a dangerous disease, conceiving himself neglected by the negro girl that attended him, ordered his son immediately to put her to death; the young gentleman being unwilling to punish with such severity, a fault which was involuntary, remonstrated upon the dictatorial mandate with so much feeling and humanity as to put the old brute out of all patience; he commanded his son to quit the room; and sent for a lawyer to whom he gave orders for such an alteration to be made in his will as left his son a beggar, then he called the girl to his bed side, and whilst the attendants held her, animated with fury and revenge, he rifled himself up in the bed, and cut off all her toes, after which, nature being exhausted by the violence of the exertion, he expired, *(and it may be added went to ———)*

KINGSTON. (Jamaica) August 7.

The damage done to the towns of Kingston & Port Royal, and to the shipping in those harbours, by the late most tremendous hurricane, is computed at a moderate estimation, to amount to the enormous sum of 600,000l. sterling without taking into the account the number of lives lost, which surprising them to be only 500, and allowing the sum of 50l pound for each person who has suffered, and, surely every life must be worth that pittance at least, to the state—the sum of 25,000l. more is to be added to the dismal account. But if it was possible to ascertain with any degree of precision, the amount of the loss

sustained in other parts of the island, the aggregate sum would be stupendous indeed.

As the king's channel, between this channel and fort Augusta, is almost choaked up with wrecks, which renders the navigation extremely dangerous, it would be an act of great public utility to have the harbour instantly dragged, in order to ascertain the situation of the sunken vessels, and as it will be next to an impossibility to weigh any of them, without greater expence and labour than they are worth, buoys should be fixed over the wrecks to guide the pilots in their navigation, particularly if they are bearing up to windward.

Besides the damage done to the shipping at Old Harbour, not a vestige of any of the wharfs are to be seen. Messrs. Grant and Kerr's stores, on Long's wharf containing dry goods and provisions to the amount of 3000l. sterling, were swept away by the violence of the wind and sea, and entirely lost. A great quantity of sugar, rum, coffee, and cotton, which was in different stores on the wharfs, was totally destroyed, or so damaged, as to be of little or no value.

Great numbers of dead persons, of all colours, have been found upon the beach in Hunt's Bay, and other parts of the harbour, who were sent to their accounts by the late horrible tempest, with all their imperfections on their heads, and many now lie bleaching upon the shore, without the assistance of one friendly hand to perform the last said rites, which are due to decency and humanity.

HARTFORD, Oct. 18.

Connecticut, so celebrated by her sister States for rearing Pumpkins, *can now boast of a great improvement in this branch of agriculture. On a farm cultivated by Col. Woodbridge, of Glastenbury, the late season, grew seven pumpkins from a single seed, which weighed as follows, viz*

One of 108*lb.—One of* 84 3 4 *of a pound — One of* 75 3 4 *of a pound.—One of* 61 3 4 *of a pound —One of* 62 1 4 *of a pound —One of* 50*lb.—And one of* 31 1-4 *of a pound.—Total,* 479 3 4 *of a pound. Perhaps in the whole vegetable world another instance cannot be produced, of the same weight, growing from a single seed in the same time.*

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27.

The following adroit deception was lately played off in the state of Pennsylvania: A man had for some time carried on a profitable traffic by purchasing redemptioners, and driving them up the country, where he disposed of their indentures at a considerable advance. In one of these excursions he happened to have a young Irishman of so very unpromising an appearance as to occasion his being rejected by all degrees of persons, and the dealer in human flesh, after seeing his company, determined to return to Philadelphia, accompanied by his white slave, whom he did not fail to load with that reproach & contumely always the offspring of disappointed avarice; very late one night they came to an inn, and were obliged to knock up the waiter, who put them both to bed, and, being anxious to return to his own, took so little notice of his guests as not to know which was the master or the man. Very early in the morning the servant arose and perceiving the merchant in a profound sleep, dressed himself in his clothes, and went down stairs, where he found the landlord and some others, with whom he entered into conversation: Curiosity and credulity are no where more prevalent than in country villages, the quondam merchant, therefore proceeded to inform the landlord that he had a redemptioner in bed above stairs, being the only remaining one of a large number, and, as travelling was expensive, offered to assign over his indentures for two half joes; this seemingly advantageous offer was readily accepted, the money paid, and the guest took his leave; observing, at his departure, that it would be a pity to disturb the poor devil above, before he had his sleep out. In about an hour the real merchant awaked, and knocking for the landlord, ordered breakfast; a very curious equivoque now took place, which ended in a discovery that the ingenious adventurer had carried off the clothes, and every shilling of his master's property, exclusive of the sum given by the unsuspecting landlord.

BOSTON, October 18.

A letter from London dated the 7th of July, mentions, that tobacco, at that time, sold for no more than threepence three farthings sterling, per lb. owing to the great exportations from this country.

We have an account from Milton, that a young man, named Fenno lately died there of an internal swelling: After his death a wen was extracted from his bowels which weighed fifteen pounds and an half.

A vessel which arrived a few days since from the West Indies informs that a pirate hath been on that coast for some time past, had captured several vessels, and compelled the officers to walk overboard, on a plank. That one of the sailors taken by the above pirate, intentionally fell overboard from the yard arm, and was taken up by a boat from St Kitts, where he gave the above intelligence, and that one French man of war and two frigates, and a British frigate had gone in quest of him.

PROVIDENCE, October 7.

Monday last arrived here the ship General Washington, Captain Simon Smith in 42 days from London —Captain Smith has brought with him a large bell, weighing 2500lb. and a clock, for the Baptist meeting house in this town.

Mrs. Haley, late of London, the sister of the celebrated John Wilks, Esq; of that city, hath purchased that valuable estate in this town, lately owned by Mr. Thomas Jenkins who hath removed to Claverack, on Hudson's river.—It must be a matter of great satisfaction to the town and state, that a lady of the conspicuous character and wealth of Mrs. Haley, who is so justly celebrated for her good sense, and the most disinterested acts of beneficence, hath chosen this place as one of the principal seats of her residence in America.

SALEM, October 12.

As two men were lately mowing together at Cape Elizabeth, near Falmouth, Casco Bay, one of them accidentally struck the point of his scythe in the inner part of the other's right thigh, whereby he bled to death in less than ten minutes.

At the same place, on Thursday the 30th ult one Nathaniel Jordan jun. cut his throat with a jack knife, and died instantly. He had been, for about a month before, under concern lest he should come to want. While the family, where he lived, were at dinner, he went out of the house, and was seen, by some of the children, to commit the awful deed. He first took the knife in his right hand, and cut deep from the left ear—then put it in his left hand and cut from the right ear, so effectually, that, although he was after this seen standing, with the blood flowing from his throat he soon fell to the ground and expired.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 12

On Monday the fourth instant Elijah Van horne, the son of Mr. Aaron Vanborne, of West Springfield, a youth in the 15th year of his age was suddenly killed by a cart. He was assisting an elder brother to bind a load of flaxks; and while he stooped under the hinder part of the cart to place the rope, the cart, having lost the fastening before, suddenly fell back and crushed him under the weight of the load. His brother immediately perceiving his situation, flew to his relief; asked him, if he was alive, to which he faintly answered, *yes*, and spoke no more. Before he could be disengaged from the pressure of the load, he expired.

WINDSOR, November 3.

On Tuesday last week the County Court for this county sit here, and on Saturday adjourned to the last Tuesday in January next.

A list of the Judges of the Supreme Court for the Year ensuing:

His Honor PAUL SPOONER, Esqure, Chief Judge.

The Honorable John Fasset, jun. Peter Olcott, Thomas Porter, and Nathaniel Niles, Esquires, Side Judges.

☞ These are to notify the several collectors of the county tax in Windsor county, that the hon. County Court, have ordered me to give out the extents against the said several collectors forthwith.

BRIANT BROWN, C. Treasurer.

Windsor, Oct 30.

Samuel Grow,

HAS undertaken to ride as a Post, from the Printing-Office in Windsor, to Newbury in Coos, weekly and will supply any person with the *Vermont Journal* &c at the same rate Mr. Calvin Barnet has supplied them (per quarter) the year past. one half to be paid at the beginning of the quarter, and the other half at the expiration. Grain, or Geaseng, will be received in payment at the current market price, delivered at some particular place in each town which he shall appoint for that purpose.—He will transact any other business committed to him, with care, fidelity, and dispatch, on reasonable terms.

Hartland, November 2.

William Jewett, Clothier,

Earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, to make speedy payment; as he is necessitated to lay out considerable money to enable him to carry on his business, cannot do it without punctuality of his customers.

Grain of any kind will be received in payment at the market price.

Windsor, Nov. 2.

Eldad Hubbard,

MALTSTER,

Informs his customers, and the public in general, that he is now ready to receive grain for malting; and as this is much the best season for making good malt, he hopes people will not delay bringing in their grain.

He will give malt for wheat, bushel for bushel; or for rye or Indian corn in proportion

Windsor November 2

Take Notice.

All persons who have not paid their State taxes, are desired to pay in the same to the subscriber, or at the Printing-Office, in cash, or good wheat at five shillings per bushel, by the 20th day of November next, or they must expect *immediate trouble*.

Those who have neglected to pay the county tax, must pay the same to the subscriber, in cash, by the time abovementioned.

EBEN HOISINGTON, Collector.

Windsor Oct 30 1784.

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of ROXBURY, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, held at the house of Captain John Strong, on the 8th day of June last, voted, to raise a tax of Two Dollars on each proprietor's right, for the purpose of paying for laying out the first division lots, and making roads to be paid by the first day of Feb next —These are to notify said proprietors to pay said tax to the subscriber by that time, to prevent the sale of their lands as the law directs.

JOHN STRONG, Collector.

Roxbury, Oct. 26, 1784.

A Friendly Conference between a Puritan Preacher and a Family of his Flock, on the 30th of January.

Preacher.

GOOD morrow to thee: how dost do:
I only just call'd in to shew
My love, upon this blessed day,
As I, by chance, came by this way.
Grace, peace, and faith, be unto thee,
And all this chosen family.

Husband

My soul does very much rejoice
To see thee, and to hear thy voice:
I bless the Lord to find thee thus
Abound in health as well as us,
And hope thou art dispos'd to stay
A while and comfort us this day.

Preacher.

I think I shall not stay to dine,
But the Lord's will be done, not mine.
Where's thy good wife? Methinks I want
To see her, she's a pious saint;
In wedlock thou art truly blest,
Of women she's the very best.
Pray let her know that I am here,
And tell her I desire to see her.

Husband.

The Lord preserve her! here she comes,
Sh'as just been sweeping out her rooms,
You must excuse her huffiff's dress,
She's always doing, I profess.

Wife.

I'm very happy, worthy sir,
To see so great a stranger here.
I hope good madam CANT is well,
And pretty Mis ABIGAIL.
Dear sir, I wish I could have seen
Them here, how bless'd should I have been;
Tho' I'm asham'd, I must confess,
T' appear in such a homely dress.

Preacher.

Thou'rt a good woman, thou hast grace,
That best adorns a beautious face;
I think thy weeds become the well,
Thou would'st not dress like JEZABEL.
To tell the truth, I've seldom seen
A wife more lovely or more clean.
Give me thy hand, thou fruitful bride;
The Lord at all times be thy guide:
How do thy little comforts fare,
Those tender twigs, their parents care?
Pray call 'em hither, let me bless
Those pritty hopeful babes of grace.

Wife.

Here, ARAM, come, my little saint,
Where's your low bow to Mr. CANT?
Daughter! Where art? Come hither RUTH
Fie, pull your fingers from your mouth.
Look up, my dear, hold up your head.
Where's your fine cartesy? There's my maid.

Preacher.

Lord sanctify these lambs, and grant
That they thy graces may never want:
Shew 'em thy way, that they may be
A comfort to thy spouse and thee;
The Lord sufficiently hath shew'd
His love to both in such a brood.
May they still greater blessings grow
To thee that brought 'em forth in woe,
And as their years increase inherit
A double portion of the spirit.

Wife

Thanks to you rev'rend sir, may heaven
Reward the blessings you have given.
REBECCA take my closet key
And fetch that bottle unto me
Thy master brought me home last night
For palm and said he knew 'twas right;
And with the bottle pray bring in
A glass. Take care you wash it clean.

Preacher

I hope thou dost not think that I
Drink wine, except I'm sick or dry;
I'ne'er take any thing that's strong,
One glass I fear will do me wrong.
E'en let it rest upon the shelf,
Thou'dst better keep it for thy self.

Wife.

Good sir, vouchsafe, at my request,
To drink this glass, 'tis but a taste,
It holds but half a pint at most,
Will you be pleas'd to have a toast?

Preacher.

No, by no means, if I must take
so large a dose, 'tis for thy sake.
Good Lord give thou a blessing to it,
That when it's down I may not rue it.
Well, 'tis exceeding good indeed,
I wish it mayn't offend my head.
May'st thee, at all times, for thy ease,
Abound in comforts, such as these.
'Tis a prime cordial, I protest,
This ought not to be drank in waste.

Husband.

Alas, one glass, sir, will not warm ye,
I am sure a second cannot harm ye;
Cold weather does strong wine require,
Fill out, my dear,——A little higher,
Pray give the glass to Mr. CANT,
So long a walk may make him faint.

Preacher.

Thou best of all good women! hold
Thy hand, consider I am old.
Thou art too bountiful, I vow,
Thy love is too abounding now.
Lord sanctify this Cordial juice,
And make it wholsome for our use.
Well!—'tis a comfortable creature,
In truth I think I ne'er drank better.
I can but thank ye for your love,
'Tis now, I doubt, high time to move.

Wife.

Nay, sir, I hope you'll stay and dine,
Besides, here's almost half the wine:
Pray, sir, accept before you go,
Of t' other glass, and don't say no.
And if you're not engag'd elsewhere,
You're welcome to our homely fare.

Preacher.

Thou art so kind, I needs must say,
I scarce know how to go or stay.
What dinner hast thou, friendly creature?
Alas! I'm but a pidling eater.

Wife.

I must confess we have not dress'd
What's worthy of so good a guest;
Yet 'tis a dish that we may say
Is suited to the present day:
'Tis a calf's head, to tell you truth,
I wish such fare might fit your tooth.

Preacher.

Bless me, the best and only dish,
Upon this day, that I could wish.
No food besides could so delight
My eyes, and eke my appetite
Good pious saints, that you should join
Your hearts so mutually with mine.
Well, give me now the other glass,
I see that you abound in grace,
The L—d of mercy and of pow'r
Hath blessings for such saints in store.
I cannot bid ye now farewel,
Thy invitation must prevail.
Methinks from heav'n I hear a voice,
That bids me tarry and rejoice.

Husband.

None can more truly welcome be;
Therefore I hope, sir, you'll be free.
This is a day of joy and mirth
Among the saints that dwell on earth.
This and the fifth day of *November*,
We're always careful to remember.
Both which deserve the utmost rev'rence
For our remarkable deliverance.

Preacher

'Tis very true, we ought to praise
The Lord upon these blessed days.
And typify the fall of him
That caus'd the land in blood to swim.
So good a dish, on such a day!
What christian can refuse to stay.
But though I tarry here to dine,
Pray do not send for any wine.

Husband

A little, sir,—Wife send the maid
For two of palm and two of red:
This day we always drink you know,
To th' pious hand that gave the blow.

Preacher.

The Lord direct thee! Prithee do
What thy own mind inclines thee to;
But I must crave thy leave to light
One pipe to whet my appetite.
When this is done we'll shut the door,
And praise the Lord for half an hour.

BOSTON, October 4.

Saturday arrived the brig Two Brothers, Capt. Higginson, in 8 weeks from Gottenburg. By her we learn, that a rupture was likely to take place between Sweden and Denmark; and that great preparations were making by those powers, for carrying on a vigorous war.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Whereas at a meeting

of the proprietors of the township of ORANGE, held at the house of Major Elisha Burton, in Norwich, the 15th of June 1784, voted, to raise a tax of Three Dollars on each proprietor's right, to be collected forthwith, to pay for letting out a part of said township, procuring the charter, and other incident charges—This is therefore to give notice to all proprietors who shall neglect to pay said tax to me the subscriber immediately, that their lands will be advertised for sale, and proceeded with as the law directs.

AMOS ROBINSON, Collector.

Hartford, Oct. 26, 1784.

WHEREAS Sarah my wife, and myself, have parted by agreement, in presence of her relations. These are therefore to forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date. NATHANIEL DUSTUN.

Cornish, Oct. 9, 1784.

Whereas Nathaniel Dustun,

my husband, on October 11th instant, departed from me when in difficult circumstances, without any consent or agreement of mine in presence of my relations, as he affirms in the Vermont Journal—These are to forbid all women from harbouring, concealing, or having connexion with the said Nathaniel Dustun, as I will not be answerable for the consequences.

SARAH DUSTUN.

Cornish, Oct 26 1784.

STATE of VERMONT.

Whereas application

has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of VICTORY, in this State, to warn a meeting of said proprietors.—These are therefore to warn the proprietors of said township, to meet at the house of John Bridgeman, Esq; in Hinsdale, on Wednesday the 12th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz

1. To choose a moderator, and clerk.
2. To choose a treasurer.
3. To choose a committee to lay out said town into lots and high ways.
4. To lay a tax on said proprietors to pay the cost of laying out said town, and clearing said high ways.
5. To choose a collector to collect said tax if laid.

SAMUEL WARRINER, Just. Peace.

Hinsdale. Oct 14. 1784

To be sold at the Printing-Office,

Writing-Paper, Bonnet-Paper, and Press-Papers.

[Vol. II.] THE [Numb. 67.]

VERMONT JOURNAL, AND UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1784.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

(Concluded from our last)

I wrote to Mr. Andell, and gave him a candid account of my determination. He returned me a very favorable answer, and permitted me to come to his house and take my last farewell of his daughter. I went, and he received me with a smile. You now conduct, said he, like a young man of prudence. You were a foolish boy, Frank, to fall in love, before you were settled in any kind of business. Believe me, your puerile passion can easily be conquered.

He had scarcely spoken these words, when I flew to Maria. I informed her that I was determined to be wretched; for so prudence required: that I intended never more to see her; and I besought her to marry one of those gentlemen, who desired to obtain her hand. She heard me with the scorn of female dignity. But dignity was soon melted into tenderness. We embraced each other in the most passionate manner. We wept. And I was just beginning to curse prudence in the bitterness of my soul, when Mr. Andell entered the room. Retire, young man, cried he; act worthy of yourself. Maria, he bids you farewell: he parts from you forever.

I obeyed his commands, and hastened to the place of my habitation. There I received a letter from my father, ordering me to come to him immmediately; for he tho't proper that I should study under his eye. I was gratified with the summons; for I hoped that absence and distance would assuage the anguish of my mind.

I had been but a few months with my father, before I heard that Maria was married. She was induced by the solicitations of her parent to give her hand to Mr. Price, a young gentleman, who lived in the neighbourhood. He possessed an easy fortune, was industrious, honest, and worthy. My fondness for Maria and the return which it had received, were not unknown to him. But his feelings were not lively, nor his delicacy extreme. He confided in this maxim, which Maria's father had taught him, that a woman's affections may be gained after marriage, by any husband, who will be kind and attentive. I was informed that my amiable friend was led trembling like a lamb to the altar; and that, while the sacrifice was performing, her cheeks faded; till at length she fell lifeless to the ground.

Evil thoughts, which I indulged with conscious guilt, began now to enter my mind. I wished for the death of Price. I even prayed my God in the agony of my soul, that he would blast him with the lightening of Heaven. Is not Maria, I exclaimed, my kindred spirit? It is subverting the decrees of Providence to separate us from each other.

Many months passed away; and I heard nothing more of Maria. The torment, which I endured, at last grew intolerable. I die, said I to my father, unless you permit my return to my native country. I have an indulgent parent. He saw my distress, and was touched with pity. My mother interceded. He granted my request.

The journey was long; but as I rode night and day, I soon completed it. It is three weeks since I arrived. I looked not to the right hand or to the left, till I saw the house of Maria's father. The east wind blew, when I alighted at the gate. The branches of two large elms, under the shade of which I had often ruminated with delight, shook with discord. A spaniel, a favorite of Maria, met me at the door. The poor creature's limbs trembled, as he leaped upon me. I entered the house; and the first object, which presented, was Charles sitting before the fire, with a miniature picture of his sister in his hand. His eye was fixed upon it; tears flowed down his cheek. I felt their cause immediately. Is Maria dead? cried I in an agony. Charles, who knew not that I was in the room, till he heard my voice, started up, and pressing my right hand in both of his—Yes said he, she is relieved from all her miseries.

I have but little more to add. The marriage of Maria gave a wound to her breast, which never could be healed. She considered herself as a criminal in bestowing her person without her heart. She pined. Her husband endeavoured to console her mind and to recover her health. His assiduities served only to embitter her anguish. She resigned herself to her grief. It continued to prey upon her constitution, till at length the springs of life were totally destroyed. She died four weeks before I arrived. In her last moments, she called Charles to her bed side. See, my brother, said she, the victim of prudence. My beloved Frank, I trust, will be satisfied with this proof of my affections. Tell him, that however my person has been disposed of, my soul has not ceased a moment to be his. But you need not tell him this: I will declare it to him myself in heaven. I know he cannot survive me long. I shall meet him soon.

Yes, amiable girl, I will follow you. I find my health begins to decline. I have just strength sufficient to carry me to the grave of Maria, where I spend whole days in weeping over the sods, which cover her remains. My physician forbids me to indulge this luxury any more. I will not obey his commands; for why shold I wish to live? No: I will suffer my life to waste away.

My story will not interest many; but as it may preserve some of feeling hearts from following too closely the dictates of an excessive prudence, I request, gentlemen, that you would publish it. Love is puerile and trifling in many instances; but it frequently gains such possession of the soul, that it cannot, and ought not to be controlled by the cold maxims of the prudent & the insensible.

FRANCIS COBHAM.

April 22d.

LONDON, July 30.

The following is a literal translation of the Petition sent by the Wife of ALMAS ALI CAWN, who was lately seized upon and put to Death for political purposes in India,

To the High and Mighty Servant of the most powerful Prince, George, King of England, the lowly and humble Slave of Misery comes praying for Mercy to the father of her children.

Most Mighty Sir,

MAY the blessings of thy God ever wait on thee. May the sun of Glory shine round thy

head; and may the gates of plenty, honor, and happiness be always open unto thee and thine. May no sorrow distress thy days; may no grief disturb thy nights; may the pillow of peace kiss thy cheek, and the pleasures of imagination attend thy dreams; and when length of years makes thee tired of earthly joys, and the curtain of death gently closes round the last sleep of human existence, may the Angels of thy God attend thy bed and take care that the expiring lamp of life shall not receive one rude blast to hasten its extinction.

O! hearken then to the voice of distress, and grant the Petition of thy servant. Spare, O! spare, the father of my children—save the partner of my bed—my husband— my all that is dear. Consider, O! Mighty Sir, that he did not become rich by iniquity, and that what he possessed was the inheritance of a long line of flourishing ancestors, who in those smiling days, when the thunder of Great Britain was not heard on the fertile plains of Hindostan reaped their harvests in quiet, and enjoyed their patrimony unmolested. Think O! think, that the God whom thou worshippest, delights not in the blood of the innocent. Remember thy own commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," and obey the orders of Heaven. Give me back my Almas Ali Cawn, *and take all our wealth. Strip us of our jewels and precious stones, of our gold and our silver, but take not away the life of my husband. Innocence is seated on his brow, and the milk of human kindness flows round his heart. Let us go wander through the deserts—let us become the tillers and laborers in those delightful spots of which he once was lord and master; but spare, O Mighty Sir! spare his life! Let not the instrument of death be lifted up against him for he has committed no crime. Accept our treasures with gratitude. Thou hast them at present by force. We will remember thee in our prayers, & forget that we ever were rich and powerful. My children, the children of* Almas Ali *send up their Petition for the life of him who gave them life. They beseech from thee, the author of their existence!*

By that humanity which we have oft been told glows in the breast of European levelinest! by the tender mercies of the enlightened souls of Englishmen! by the honor, the virtue, the honesty, and the maternal feelings of thy great Queen, whose numerous offspring is so dear to her; the miserable wife of thy prisoner beseeches thee to save her husband's life, & restore him to her arms!

Thy God will reward thee, thy country must thank thee and she now petitioning will ever pray for thee if thou grantest the prayer of thy humbled vassal,

ALMASSA ALI CAWN.

This Petition was presented by the unhappy woman to the great man, who after he had perused it, gave orders that Almas Ali Cawn *should be immediately strangled, and these orders were instantly put into execution. May the curse of the widow and fatherless ever pursue him!*

The following is the proposed mode of putting into execution the tax of 6s. per dozen upon felt hats, and 24s per dozen upon castor and mixed hats,

"*1st. No master is to carry on the business of a hat maker who does not rent a house of 10l per annum, or pay the poor rates; his house to be entered in the same manner as tea dealers.*

"*2d. No hats to be weighed out without six hours notice being given to an excise man.*

"*3d. No hats to be lined without being first stamped a little above the band in the inside of the crown, which is called the jaw.*

"*4th. No hats to be packed for exportation without six hours notice being first given to an excise man.*"

Two regiments of foot are ordered to embark for North America; one of them is to relieve the eighth regiment, which has been upwards of ten years in the interior parts of Canada, and is coming home.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, July 16

"Last Wednesday sennight there was a most dreadful storm of thunder, lightening, and rain, which never was equalled in the memory of man. The river Dart overflowed its banks, carrying away cottages, ricks of hay, sheep, &c. the devastation it has occasioned is dreadful to the farmers; gravel and silt were washed from the river upon corn fields, and new mown hay, which were totally destroyed; the storm was universal over the northern parts of the country, & while it continued, was terrible.

"Last Tuesday there were two shocking murders committed at Dock Town, one upon a marine, who was thrown out of a window, pitched upon his head, and was killed; the other, a boatman, who was most barbarously murdered by a sailor of a frigate; in Hamoze, he cut off one of his ears, then cut his throat, and threw him into the sea, and he floated ashore; his son escaped, and discovered the murderer the next day among the crowd, looking at the body of his father, he was immediately apprehended, and carried away to a magistrate, by whom he was fully committed to take his trial at the ensuing assizes."

DUBLIN, July 29.

Extract of a letter from Waterford, July 24.

"The never to be enough lamented emigrations are going forward in this part of the kingdom, with uncommon desolation.—The Anne, Benjamin Edmonston, Master, from Cork, for Philadelphia, has upwards of 360 passengers, amongst whom is not one redemptioner—they have all paid their passage—10 guineas in the cabin—6 in the steerage—and 4 in the hold. This is his second voyage in that trade, and he intends continuing in the same line, for the accommodation of passengers chiefly. This must convince the tyrants and fathers of oppression, that they are not the scum of the people alone who are leaving them in peaceable possession of a desolated country, for the full exercise of their tyranny; one of the passengers has been in America since the peace, and returned for his family, whom he now brings away, in number 25."

MADRID, (Spain) July 20

Don Barcelo, in his letter to the Marine Minister, concerning the action at Algiers, after giving an account of the contrary winds, which hindered their operations for some time, adds, that his whole fleet being arrived before Algiers, on the 12th he gave orders for an attack to be made at half an hour past four: "I ordered out the the gun boats, and the large vessels which were to support them, by endeavoring to take such situations as might afford them the best opportunity of annoying the enemy during the action. At five o'clock a gun was fired from the place, and I perceived their ships formed in good order. At the same time I ordered my fleet to form a line and advance. At half past six o clock, every thing being then ready, I embarked in my fuse guard, and with Major General Don Joseph de Goyeche and the Adjutants, passed along the different small vessels, in order to arrange them in their proper places, which was done to my satisfaction. While I was making these dispositions the enemy had arranged their gun-boats and gallies in number 67, from Fort Barbazon on the south side, to the Mole on the north side; the line formed by our ships was carried as far south as possible, as I observed that upon that side there were fewer guns upon the fortifications. A bomb was fired from the place, which passed our line more than 100 toises, which confirmed my opinion, that we were now in a situation to make our fire tell. Some minutes after eight, I gave orders for the firing to begin, which was kept up by our line with the greatest spirit, and with strict attention to my signals, which were repeated by my Major. The firing lasted 10 hours and 20 minutes, when I gave orders to retreat in good order, as the ammunition of all the ships was consumed.

"*The attack was admirably supported by our line and great assistance was given by the gallies St. Jean, of Malta, and the galleon St Antoine, and the Spanish and Neapolitan brigantines which covered the right and left wings and distinguished themselves by an uncommon intrepidity and courage.*

"*During the attack, it was observed, that our fire took constant effect, which assured us, that the houses were destroyed, and they were not able to quench the fire until four o'clock in the evening; four of the enemy's ships blew up in the action.*"

NEW-YORK, Oct. 7.

Extract of an account of the late disturbances at Wyoming published by authority.

"About twelve o'clock at night, on Sunday the 26th ult. a party of the Connecticut claimants, whose number is yet undetermined, attempted to break open the store house, in which the public and other arms were deposited. It is probable that their original design upon this occasion, went no farther; and if they had been able to succeed in the robbery, no other excess would have immediately followed; but having been early discovered from a neighbouring house, the quarters of Col. Armstrong, and meeting with some opposition from thence they soon turned their arms thither, and exchanged several shot with that gentleman, and three or four others who were with him. Retiring however from this resistance, they carried their attack to the house of Mr. John Hollenback, where the remaining part of us lodged, and after discharging several guns upon it, (from the effects of which, Messrs. Boyd & Okely, narrowly escaped) they then withdrew into the bushes and disappeared. We now saw an end to our business with the utmost regret, and that it was improper for us to remain longer in a country where every moment threatened us with the dangers of assassination.—Under the influence of this opinion, we called upon the magistrates, and some other principal Pennsylvania claimants, and left with them a paper of acknowledgment, for the support which they had in every instance discovered an inclination to give us; of advice to keep themselves in as defensible a state as possible; and of assurance, that as we believed the late attack upon us to be introductory to further mischief, we would exert every nerve in our power to bring government into some decisive measures for their relief. Under these assurances we left them, on Monday the 27th inst. The events which have since happened, and have been brought forward by express, are truly lamentable, and serve to confirm the opinion we have already expressed of the intended violence of the Connecticut claimants, and the distress and suffering which we are afraid the better subjects of the state are fated to undergo.

(Signed.) JOHN BOYD,
JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun.
JAMES REED,
JOHN OKELY,
Commissioners from the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

Extract of a letter from Wyoming, September 28.

"Eleven hours after you left this place, we were surrounded by the Connecticut band. They kept up a hot and incessant fire for the space of two hours. You know that our house is not proof against shot. Poor Lieuts. Reed and Henderson, are both mor-

tally wounded. Mr. Reed is shot from the back into the guts; Henderson is shot in five places, one of which is in the breast. This is the dangerous one. Captains Shoemaker and Henderson, attempted to gain the block house. Poor Henderson fell at the door. Capt. Shoemaker gained the block house, to whose exertions we owe our lives who now remain. The enemy put a burning torch to our house, which struck me with the utmost horror. I stripped myself naked, went out at the window, and pushed the fire off with my gun. Soon after Capt Shoemaker, as we suppose, killed or mortally wounded one of the villains,—we heard his groans. This morning discovered much blood and found his rifle. From the time you left us we had only time to remove, the arms and ammunition into Sherwood's room, where they are safe. The Justices, with myself, propose calling in the country, and will endeavor to make a stand until we hear from government, which I pray God may be soon.

"There is no doubt but that Johnson, Franklin, and Price, were among the murderers. Oh! for pity sake stimulate government to grant us immediate relief. It is not possible to describe my mortification for the loss of my two bosom friends.'

ALEXANDER PATTERSON.'

WORCESTER, October 14

An Irish paper, printed at Londonderry, on the first of June last, has the following paragraph :—" About ten days ago, something very remarkable occurred in this city An eminent Philadelphia Quaker, who has been for some time in Ireland, passed through most of the streets, covered with sackcloth, and repeatedly called on the inhabitants " to repent and turn to God" What makes this extraordinary, is, that those who have conversed with this Quaker have found him a remarkable intelligent person, of extensive information, and entirely remote from every symptom of insanity. He declared he came from America on purpose to admonish the people of Ireland, and particularly the inhabitants of Londonderry. It is not unworthy of note, that sometime before the memorable siege of this city an eminent Quaker of that day, called William Edmundson, visited the town, and passed thro' the streets nearly in the same manner."

All persons having demands.

on the estate of Joseph Nixon, late of Springfield, deceased, and all those indebted to said estate, are desired to meet at the house of Capt. Eliphalet Spafford, in Weathersfield, on the first Monday of January next, at nine o'clock in the morning, & have all accounts adjusted and settled.

WILLIAM PETEGREW, Adm'r.
PHEBE PETEGREW, Adm'x.

Weathersfield, Nov. 8, 1784

Whereas at a meeting of the

proprietors of the town of Williamstown, (granted by the authority of the State of Vermont) holden at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, on the 27th day of April, 1784, a tax of four dollars was laid on each proprietor's right, for the purpose of defraying the charges of lotting out one hundred acres of land to each proprietor in said town. These are to notify the said proprietors, that unless they pay said tax to the subscriber, in Williamstown, in the state of Massachusetts, within six weeks from this date, so much of each proprietor's right in said town will be sold at public vendue for the payment of said tax, as the law directs.

SAMUEL KELLOGG, Collector.

Done in proprietors meeting,
at Bennington, Nov. 4, 1784.

The proprietors of Bridport,

in the county of Rutland, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the two taxes of five silver dollars each on each original right, granted by said proprietors for the purpose of laying out said township into severalty.—This is to notify said proprietors, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, on the 6th day of December next, at the dwelling-house of Mr. Philip Stone, in said Bridport, as will discharge the same, with all legal costs.

The delinquents names are as follows, with the sums due on each right.

	£.	s		£.	s
James Carlisle,	3	0	Jona. Ozlyn,	1	10
Elisha Smith,	1	10	Tyrus Rice,	3	0
James Brown,	3	0	R. Stowers,	1	10
Jonathan Rolf,	3	0	Samuel Rice,	3	0
T. Sterns, jun.	3	0	J. M'Craken,	1	4
Nat Fellows,	3	0	Josiah Perry,	3	0
E Raymond,	3	0	Nat. Moore,	3	0
David Moore,	3	0	Timo. Heald,	3	0
A. Campbell,	2	14	Elijah Morton,	3	0
John Denny,	3	0	James Nevins,	3	0
D Campbell,	1	10	Tho. Wason,	3	0
Alex. Campbell,	3	0	John Wason ju	3	0

MARSHAL SMITH, Collector.

Bridport, Sept. 2, 1784.

Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscribers being a majority of the Commissioners appointed in and by an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, 27th October 1784, entitled, An act appointing Commissioners to make reprisal in a case therein mentioned, *in pursuance of the directions contained in said act, have this day made seizure of all the lands and real estate of the hon. Richard Morris, Esq; and Stephen Ward, Esq; and each of them, which are situate in the towns of Springfield, and Windsor, in the county of Windsor, and State of Vermont, for the purposes mentioned in said act, and have caused a certificate thereof, and a copy of the said act, to be recorded in the respective town clerks offices of Springfield, and Windsor. The said Richard Morris, and Stephen Ward, being both subjects and inhabitants of the State of New-York.*

BRIANT BROWN,
BENJ. WAIT, } *Commissioners.*

November 5, 1784.

Rumrill & Chandler,

TAKE this method to inform the public, that they carry on the business of Leather dressing, at the house of said Chandler, in the West-Parish Windsor, where they will dress skins of any kind, in the neatest manner, with the greatest dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. Specie of any kind will be received in payment at the current price.

November 9.

Whereas Nathaniel Dustun,

my husband, on October 11th instant, departed from me when in difficult circumstances, without any consent or agreement of mine in presence of my relations, as he affirms in the Vermont Journal.—These are to forbid all women from harbouring, concealing, or having connexion with the said Nathaniel Dustun, as I will not be answerable for the consequences.

SARAH DUSTUN.

Cornish, Oct. 26, 1784.

The original proprietors of

the townships of Bolton, Waterbury, Middlesex, and Duxbury, who have not paid the two taxes of 15s. each, granted for the purpose of defraying the charges of lotting out said townships, are hereby informed, that unless they pay the same immediately, so much of their lands as will pay the same with legal charges, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of landlord Bingham, in Tinmouth, on the 9th day of December next at ten o'clock A. M.

Delinquent Proprietor's Names.

BOLTON.

Joseph Bradwell,		Wm. Darling,	30s.
Nath'l Bunnel,		Benjamin Day,	
A. Carmichael,	30s.	Joseph Ward,	
Tho. Osborne,		David Sampson,	
Jona. Wilkinson,	30s	Richard Wobard	30s.
Nathan Wilkinson,		John Downing,	30s.
		Daniel Warner,	30s.
Philip Hathaway,		Joseph Smith,	30s.
Benj. Coe,		Peter Gilman,	30s.
Ebenezer, Coe,		Zebu. Giddens,	30s.
Samuel Harnds,	30s	Samuel Averil,	
Seth Crowell,		Gov. Wentworth, 2 rights,	60s.
Stephen Day,			

WATERBURY.

John Stiles,		right,	
John Nickson,		Ebenezer Price,	
Isaac Rall, half a right		Ichabod Dean, half a right,	
David Lacey,	30s.	Elias Bedford,	
Abner Frost,		William Wilcocks,	
Tho. Gardner,		James Nervin,	30s.
James Osborne,		Jos. Newmarch,	30s.
Joseph Badgley,		Nathan Barrel,	30s.
D. Meeker, jun.	30s.	Ezekiel Warthen	30s.
Henry Baker,		Meshack Ware,	30s.
Wm. Person, jun.		John Page,	30s.
William Person,		John Meeker,	30s.
William Mills,		Gov. Wentworth, 2 rights,	60s.
Tho. Willis, half a			

MIDDLESEX.

William Reves,		Jonas Ball,	
Joseph Horten,		Jona. Woodruff,	
Jere. Mulford,		Thomas Ball,	
William Hand,		Samuel Averill,	
Thomas Doan,		James Nervin,	30s.
Samuel Cowel,		Nat. Barrel,	30s.
Ezekiel Ball,		Jos. Newmarch,	30s.
Cornelius Ludlow,		George Frost,	30s.
John Roll, jun.		Jehiel Ross,	
Henry Earl,		Matthias Ross,	
Daniel Perrin,		Richard Jennes,	30s.
John Cory, jun.		Gov. Wentworth, 2 rights,	60s.
David Bennel,	30s.		
Jona. Dayton, 3d	30s.		

DUXBURY.

Elias M. Unalnut,	30s.	Wm Provoest,	
Abra. Goodwin,		Derick Brinkerloaf,	30s.
Dan. Farrand,	30s.	Daniel Isaac Brown,	30s.
Johan. Schuyler,	30s	Samuel Averill	
William Brown,	30s.	Richard Wibird,	30s.
James Obrien,	30s.	John Downing,	30s.
Philip Schuyler,		Daniel Warner,	30s.
James Vanburen,		J Wentworth,	30s.
Hendrick Vangeson,		Tho. Walbrook Waldron,	30s.
Hendrick Vangeson, jun.		Jac. Jorelemon,	30s.
Theodorus Van Wyck,	30s.	Gov. Wentworth, 2 rights,	60s.

N. B. Those who have no sums annexed to their names, owe fifteen shillings each.

ISAAC HITCHCOCK, New Milford,
SAMUEL AVERILL, jun. of Washington, in Connecticut.

Bennington, Oct 25, 1784.

To be sold at the Printing-Office,

Writing-Paper, Bonnet-Paper, and Press-Papers.

The DEER and FAWN.

AS Abel Hassen, who so greatly distinguished himself in the first incursions which the Turks made into Indostan, was one day riding through an extensive forest, he saw a wild deer and her fawn at play. He alighted, and gliding cautiously along, seized the little creature; and laying its legs together, he mounted again with his prize.

He had not advanced far, when he saw the deer, who had fled at first in great terror, coursing round and round him, and always approaching nearer and nearer. When he found her within his distance he took an arrow from his quiver, and applied it to his foe; but as he took his aim, there was something in her appearance that struck him. She stood gazing at him, as if she implored his pity; whilst the large tears streamed from her eyes

He humanely returned the arrow back into the quiver, saying, 'Thou shalt not drink the blood of the deer; I will restore its young to so affectionate a creature.'

However, he had the curiosity to wait and see how near the would venture. The poor animal, who was casting the tenderest looks towards its fawn, having now a better opportunity, both of seeing and hearing it, approached with timid steps, and after a little pause, in which, from the motion of its ears, he thought she hesitated whether or not to abandon it to its fate; natural affection overcoming all sense of danger, she came close up to the horse, and rasing herself on her hinder legs, licked the little captive in the most affectionat manner, and mixed her own tears with those which rolled in greater abundance from its eyes.

He was greatly moved at the sight, and untying the cords, set it at liberty. Away the happy pair trotted, often looking behind as if they blessed their kind deliverer.

When he was going to resume his journey a venerable old man, who had something very majestic in his appearance, thus addressed him: 'Abel Hassen! because thou hast had compassion on the fawn, neither hast shed the blood of its mother, ALLA, who in the third heaven was witness to the benevolent emotions of thy mind, has granted thee thy petition: before crossing the threshold of thy door this morning thou earnestly prayedst for a son: a son shall be born to thee, whose one day will give his life to the little creature which thou hast just now restored to liberty & to happiness.

When he had said this, he vanished from his sight. Abel Hassen turned his face towards Mecca, and worshipped.

It happened as had been foretold. About twenty years afterwards his son was hunting in the same wood, but having lamed his horse, he was left by his companions. He saw a Tyger making towards him from a little thicket at no great distance; but although he was greatly terrified, he had the presence of mind to spring towards some bushes which were near him. The fierce animal was instantly up to him, when fortunately for him, a Deer, which was the one his father had spared, started from the cover; which the Tyger following, the youth happily escaped.

ODE *to the Memory of* GENERAL MONTGOMERY.

By Miss A———.

O SPIRIT of the truly brave,
From thy obscure sequester'd Grave,
MONTGOMERY arise!
Arise! the Warrior's Crown to claim.
Receive the Tribute due from Fame—
Receive the purchas'd prize!

No more in Death's dark Confines lie,—
Shake off thy Bonds and upwards fly
To hail each martial form
Which Freedom's noblest Flame inspires,
And thy immortal name still fires
To Deeds with Valor warm.

Thy Name shall grace the truth-taught Page,
Thy fall exalt the rising Age,
And bid the Youth aspirs,
Like thee on Glory's Wing to rise,
To reach, to pierce the azure Skies,
And deathless fame acquire.

What tho' no sculptur'd Urn appears
To mark thy dust—yet Virtue's Tears
The hallow'd Earth shall lave—
The wandering Patriot there shall sigh,
There sorrow cloud the Conqueror's Eye,
That valor could not save.

Take Notice.

All persons who have not paid their State taxes, are desired to pay in the same to the subscriber, or at the Printing Office, in cash, or good wheat at five shillings per bushel, by the 20th day of November next, or they must expect *immediate trouble*.

Those who have neglected to pay the county tax, must pay the same to the subscriber, in cash, by the time abovementioned.

EBEN HOISINGTON, Collector.

Windsor, Oct. 30, 1784.

Eldad Hubbard,

MALTSTER,

Informs his customers, and the public in general, that he is now ready to receive grain for malting; and as this is much the best season for making good malt, he hopes people will not delay bringing in their grain.

He will give malt for wheat, bushel for bushel; or for rye or Indian corn in proportion

Windsor, November 2.

☞ These are to notify the several collectors of the county tax in Windsor county, that the hon. County Court, have ordered me to give out the extents against the said several collectors, forthwith.

BRIANT BROWN, C. Treasurer.

Windsor, Oct 30.

Samuel Grow,

HAS undertaken to ride as a Post, from the Printing-Office in Windsor, to Newbury in Coos, weekly, and will supply any person with the *Vermont Journal*, &c. at the same rate Mr. Calvin Burnet has supplied them (per quarter) the year past, one half to be paid at the beginning of the quarter, and the other half at the expiration. Grain, or Genseng, will be received in payment at the current market price, delivered at some particular place in each town which he shall appoint for that purpose.—He will transact any other business committed to him, with care, fidelity, and dispatch, on reasonable terms.

Hartland, November 2.

William Jewett, Clothier,

Earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, to make speedy payment; as he is necessitated to lay out considerable money to enable him to carry on his business, cannot do it without punctuality of his customers.

Grain of any kind will be received in payment at the market price.

Windsor, Nov. 2.

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of ROXBURY, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, held at the house of Captain John Strong, on the 8th day of June last, voted, to raise a tax of Two Dollars on each proprietor's right, for the purpose of paying for laying out the first division lots, and making roads, to be paid by the first day of Feb. next.—These are to notify said proprietors to pay said tax to the subscriber by that time, to prevent the sale of their lands as the law directs.

JOHN STRONG, Collector.

Woodstock, Oct. 26, 1784.

STATE of VERMONT.

Whereas application

has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of VICTORY, in this State, to warn a meeting of said proprietors.—These are therefore to warn the proprietors of said township, to meet at the house of John Bridgeman, Esq; in Hinsdale, on Wednesday the 12th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator, and clerk.
2. To choose a treasurer.
3. To choose a committee to lay out said town into lots and high ways.
4. To lay a tax on said proprietors to pay the cost of laying out said town, and clearing said high ways.
5. To choose a collector to collect said tax if laid.

SAMUEL WARRINER, Just. Peace.

Hinsdale, Oct 14, 1784.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Whereas at a meeting

of the proprietors of the township of ORANGE, held at the house of Major Elisha Burton, in Norwich, the 15th of June 1784, voted, to raise a tax of Three Dollars on each proprietor's right, to be collected forthwith, to pay for lotting out a part of said township, procuring the charter, and other incident charges.—This is therefore to give notice to all proprietors who shall neglect to pay said tax to me the subscriber immediately, that their lands will be advertised for sale, and proceeded with as the law directs.

AMOS ROBINSON, Collector.

Hartford, Oct. 26, 1784.

[Vol. II.] THE [Numb. 68.]

VERMONT JOURNAL, AND UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1784.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

From the Boston Magazine.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE expressed to you my feelings upon reaching the coast of America after an absence of many months, although above 300 miles distant from my native place, I fancied myself at home; and the prospect of so soon visiting my friends contracted the distance between Philadelphia and Boston into a mere span, in comparison of the vast Atlantic, which had separated me from them but a short time before.

My last informed you that we should proceed homewards by the shortest course; but the pleasing accounts which we heard of Bethlehem, greatly excited our curiosity, and to gratify that powerful incentive we were induced to alter our intended rout, and visit that terrestial paradise. I shall not take up your time in complaints of bad roads and worse accommodations, but inform you, that on the afternoon of the second day from our setting out from Philadelphia, as we were passing solitarily between two overhanging rocks, we suddenly found ourselves on the banks of a winding river; and the beauty of the prospect which immediately presented itself to view, left no room to doubt that we had arrived at the end of our excursion, in fact Bethlehem was situated on the opposite side. The view of this place strikes a traveller very agreeably, it is in itself beautiful, and the pleasure arising from the view of its beauties is not a little heightened, by the reflection, that you have attained to the end of a very disagreeable ride. The town is built in a verdant valley plentifully watered by the Delaware.

The banks of this fresh water river, afford a most romantic spectacle, as they are covered to the very waters edge with shrubs of myrtle, and other verdure, which are suffered to shoot in all their natural luxuriancy. The almost impenetrable woods on the surrounding hills, serve, not only to give an idea of an entire seclusion from a wicked world, but restrain the eye, & fix the attention upon the many beauties brought into one point of view. I believe there are few who reach this spot, but stop some minutes to regale the sight, that most delicate of the senses.

These reflections occured to me while crossing the river; during this short passage the strictest silence was observed, each seeming absorbed in the contemplation of the surrounding objects. Upon reaching the tavern we could not help congratulating each other upon the full completion of our most sanguine expectations.

This building is neatness itself; it is built wholly of stone; even the partitions between the apartments are of the same materials; these are plastered, and white washed so exceedingly white, as make the looking upon them painful to the eyes; the house is divided into a great number of rooms for the accommodation of travellers; we were attended with a cheerfulness extremely pleasing, and had each wish gratified in so obliging a manner, as to fully compensate for the bad entertainment on the road.—After a refreshing night's sleep and a social breakfast, our whole party, conducted by one of the ministers of the place, went out to view every thing worthy of notice, of which I now mean to give you an account.

The town contains about 100 houses besides the public edifices, all built of a very rough stone, in the simplest manner. The church, the single sister's house, the single men's house and the minister's house, are the most striking objects. We first visited the single sisters. At the door of their house we were met by the abbess, who with the truest politeness, conducted us into every chamber; we were much gratified at the sight of this Temple of Industry, each chamber, which is large & commodious, is set apart for some branch of useful manufactures; in one were five or six looms, at which the sisters were weaving linnen of various qualities; in others, numbers were carding wool, spinning, knitting, and making various parts of wearing apparel. After just looking into these rooms we visited the kitchen and bed room; here their neatness is most particularly observable. The kitchen where two young women were preparing dinner for the whole sisterhood, was perfectly cool, clean and neat; a number of coppers built in brick, serve to dress each days provision, which are either boiled or baked; roast dishes, I found, they were utter strangers to The bed room extends over the whole house, & in it are placed above 100 beds, regularly disposed in four ranges, two on each side, so as to leave a clear walk in the middle; this room has an open window at each end, which serve as ventilators; a large lamp is suspended from the centre of the ceiling, with an opening over it to let out its smoke. Two young women watch here every night; this duty is performed in rotation, so that each undergoes an equal share of fatigue.

After your curiosity has been gratified by a sight of these apartments, it is their constant custom to lead you into a room, where a number of women are busied in embroidery, and other delicate work. Here they spread before you many neat and curious pieces of nun's work; and so great is the general admiration of every thing belonging to this enchanting spot, that few depart without purchasing some trifle or other, and are perfectly satisfied at paying double its value.

Such is the single sister's house: neatness and simplicity are its peculiar character sticks, and piety and industry distinguish its inhabitants; but notwithstanding the pleasure received from this visit, I cannot say that I formed a single wish to partake of such a life; they do not appear happy.

To them the luxuriant valley & the romantic river seem to have no charms; the want of exercise and a continual sedentary occupation has given their countenances a most death-like paleness. Their dress, though perfectly neat, does not at all serve to adorn their persons. Their habit is a short waistcoat which covers the neck, and a petticoat of white linnen; their hair is carried back from the forehead, covered by a linnen cap of a most unbecoming form; contrived to set close to the head, to cover the ears, and tie under the chin, their only ornament is a plain strip of muslin of about two inches wide, surrounding the head and tied in a small bow behind; this I call their only ornament, for though the caps of

the single women are tied under the chin with a red ribbon, and, those of the married women with blue, yet I found this was not intended as an ornament, but merely as a distinguishing badge.

This particular account of the single sisters House has anticipated my observations upon that of the single men; indeed they are both built upon the same plan & in general the same œconomy observed; what is most remarkable in the latter, is the want of that extreme neatness so much admired in the former. This want of neatness in the men's apartments arises, principally, from a seclusion from the females, and I think proves the advantage, if not the necessity of a social intercourse between the sexes. We made but a short visit to the minister's house, there being nothing about it that merits particular attention, except the garden; which was laid out on the declivity of a steep hill, but has been made quite level by the industry and indefatigable perseverance of the single sisters; who, with their own hands, raised the lower part many feet.

Each of the public buildings has a large garden, where nature maintains her place, and suffers no encrobachment from her handmaid art. We attended them at their devotions in the church. This is built with the same difregard to ornamental architecture as the rest of the town; about 20 paintings, representing the principal passiges of our Saviour's life are hung upon the walls; but, that it should not appear that they were placed there solely with a view to ornament the building, they are without frames, even of the simplest kind. The service was in German, & you may suppose, not very edifying to me; but the music was excellent: this being, if I may be allowed the expression, the language of nature, and addressed to the feelings, is intelligible to every nation. The church is built near the single sister's house, and the passage between them is inclosed with a very high wall, that the women may go into the chu ch unobserved. The seats for the men are distinct from those of the women, and this attention to keeping the sexes apart from each other is observed even after death; for even the burying ground is divided into two parts; one for the males, and the other for the females. This repository of the dead is laid out with the most exact uniformity, into beds of turf of about seven feet in length. It is the custom upon the death of any member of their society, to place the body in a small building at the corner of the burying ground, 'till certain marks of putrefaction take place; then the body is interred in one of these beds. The smallest infant is allowed the same space with the tallest adult, to avoid breaking in upon their much loved regularity. Perhaps you have no idea of children in this society, or of the distinction between married and single sisters; the keeping the sexes so entirely separate you look upon as an insuperable bar to marriage, indeed this is one of their most peculiar customs. Their ministers or priests rule over them with an unbounded sway, and their decisions are regarded as infallibly tending to the best. It is the custom of the abbess to inquire of the women if any of them wish to marry; the minister does the same with the men. The names of the candidates are placed on two lists, and the first of each list proposed as companions for life; if the parties do not approve of the proposed match, they have a right to dissent; but have no other choice 'till the next is formed. This privilege of refusal is seldom exercised. So great is their veneration of the commands of their superiors, & so firm is their reliance upon Providence, that they think the persons thus pointed out must be, in every respect, best suited to them. I am informed there has never happened an instance of an unhappy marriage. This must arise, in a great measure from their high sense of duty; for we cannot suppose, that persons thus arbitrarily joined can feel any love for each other. As soon as a couple is married, the society build them a small house, and advance some money to enable them to maintain a family. Their children pass the first years of their life with their parents, and are instructed at the public school. At a proper age the girls are admitted among the single sisters, and the boys are apprenticed to various trades; but 'till marriage, the greater proportion of the fruits of their industry is added to the public fund, as provision is made for them in the young men's house.

Industry is no less a characteristic of the men than the women. They have established a brewery for strong beer, which they sell to a profit, lower down the river they have a fulling mill, an oil mill, & most handicraft trades are carried on here. They are exceedingly ingenious, and well versed in the principles of Mechanicks; the water works are a proof of this. A stream of water turns a large wheel with great rapidity, which, working 4 forcing pumps, raises a body of water into a reservoir more than 100 feet high; from this the water is conveyed, by leaden pipes, into every house in the town. These useful works were contrived and executed by a German, one of the society, & so simple is the machinery, that they have continued free from obstruction, and without needing repair upwards of thirty years.

Thus I have given you as accurate and just an acconut of every thing remarkable in this place, as my short acquaintance here will allow; you may depend upon it I have not exagerated in a single instance, but have given you plain truths, with my real sentiments upon them. We expect to be detained here a few days longer; if during that time, I can collect any particulars of the history of this settlement, and of their principal tenets, you may depend upon my communicating them to you.

CORK, (*Ireland*) August 6

The Strabane Battallion of Irish Volunteers presented the following address to the Earl of Bristol, on account of the decided and spirited part which his Lordship took in promoting a parliamentary reform;

To the EARL of BRISTOL.

MY LORD.

WHEN the voice of a grateful people is employed in proclaiming your Lordship's praise, which at the same time must be acknowledged, is doing no more than justice to your innumerable virtues, the officers of the Strabane battalion would deem themselves deficient in paying the tribute due to distinguished merit (as well as the duty they owe to their corps) were they to omit this public opportunity of expressing their obligations for your Lordship's strenuous exertions in favor of the liberties of this injured and insulted country.

Persevere, my Lord, in the glorious pursuit, success must in the end reward your labors; and we here stand pledged in the face of noon's day, to support the great object of our united efforts, by every means in our power, as we hope and trust that the just characteristic of the members who compose the Strabane battalion, is, that they are men who will assert their rights or resign their existence.

His LORDSHIP'S ANSWER.

"GENTLEMEN,

"GRATIFYING as the applause of distant countries, and remote provinces must be to a feeling mind, yet to be a prophet in one's own country to receive from one's nearest neighbors, and from approved patriots, from men long accustomed to discriminate the spurious citizen from the genuine, their warmest approbation of one's patriotic life, mingled with the most honorable testimony of one's public conduct, is so splendid a bribe to perseverance, as no virtuous man can decline.

"It would be an insult to the feelings of an hypocrite; it is but fuel to the ardor and zeal of a patriot.

"Yet, Gentlemen, I beseech you reserve your exhortations to perseverance for more languid, less earnest and more fluctuating patriots than myself. My zeal for a parliamentary reform is no sudden ebullition no transiant meteor of the day; it has received its first flame from an inborn passion for the rights of mankind, and its constant fuel from the spirit of Locke, of Hampden, and of Sydney—these speculative and practical patriots, who when they repelled both by word and deed, the extortions of an arrogating monarch would certainly not have paid the taxes imposed by any spurious, imperfect, and unconstitutional parliament.

"My ardor for such a cause, is a principle cast and mingled with my frame, interwoven with my very being, and cannot be extinguished—but by their dissolution.

BRISTOL."

Downhill. March 14' 1784

LIVERPOOL, August 19.

Last week died at Willsford, near Strafford, in Lincolnshire, Mr. John Forster, & Martha his wife, both aged 48 years to a day. What is most remarkable, they met the ninth of August, in the year 1724 at a country wake, and in the course of conversation it came out that they were both of an age, on which they agreed to make their birth day their wedding day, and accordingly were married the next day; they lived together perfectly happy & were both taken ill but a short time previous to their dissolution. They were on Saturday interred in one one grave, and in one coffin, with a plate on the lid expressing the extraordinary circumstance of being born, wedded, and dying on the same day of the month.

ALBANY, October 14.

On Tuesday the fifth inst. the House of Assembly of Pennsylvania broke up in a tumultuous manner without adjournment. The unconstitutional introduction of a bill for infranchising non jurors was carried by the speaker's vote, which caused about twenty members to rise, break up the house, and return to their several homes.—The dissent which they gave in at breaking up will be in our next.

OCTOBER 21.

On the twenty seventh of September last about three o'clock in the afternoon, as Mr. Jacobus Faller, Isaac Arnold, James Stewart, Daniel Barcley and Isaac Van Alstyne, were on their way to Detroit at a place called the River Burdell, on Lake Erie, they were suddenly attacked by four Mohagon or Delaware Indians (armed with muskets and tomahawks) who fired on them and killed Mr Faller and Mr Barclay dead on the spot, and wounded Mr Arnold in both hands, and then rushed on with their tomahawks—one attacked Mr. Arnold who in a smart struggle, wherein he received several wounds in his head, disengaged himself, and having a musket handed him by Mr. Stewart snapped it (for it was not loaded) at the Indian, who with the three others, immediately ran into the woods As soon as they were gone off Mr. Arnold and Mr. Stewart, made all the haste in their power to get their batteau into the lake, and when they were about sixty yards from the shore, Mr. Van Alstyne, who had hid himself in the woods during the contest, came to the water side and called to them to come and take him in; they desired him to run down the lake and they would take him in at the point of land which was not far distant—but Mr Van Alstyne, misunderstanding them (as it is supposed) ran up the lake where the Indians were, who immediately fell on him with their tomahawks, & massacreed him on the spot: after which the Indians followed Mr. Arnold and Mr. Stewart about a mile & an half down the lake, but not being able to come at them (for they had no canoe) wene off, and were seen no more; and Mr. Arnold and Mr Stewart made the best of their way to Fort Erie, and from thence, by the way of Niagara to this city, where they arrived on Monday evening.

Mr. Arnold who favored us with the above account, says, that these same Indians were in company with and helped them get their boats ashore in the forenoon, and appeared in the most friendly manner, & could have no other intention in the attack, than to murder them for their property: their conduct, he adds was very much condemned and resented by the Indian inhabitants of the country (for these murderers were strangers & on their way to Detroit) and that Mr. Brandt had sent 10 of his best warriors in pursuit of them, promising if they are taken he will send them to this city, that they may suffer what ever punishment the laws of the state may inflict on them.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, dated August 15.

"The depredations of the Indians is not yet at an end in this country; three days ago, as Walker Daniel, Esq: the State's Attorney in this district, Mr. Keightly, of Philadelphia, and a Mr. Johnston, were going from the falls of Ohio to the Salt Works, about six miles from the works they were attacked by a party of about seven Indians, when Daniel and Keightly were shot dead on the spot; and Johnston wounded across his breast, with a ball, though fortunately made his escape. The dead bodies were found scalped, and stabbed in a very barbarous manner, but the Indians did not plunder them of their money or clothes.

BOSTON, October 11.

From the Cornwall Chronicle, printed at Jamaica, of August 14.

"The death of Mr. Cruikshank, Mr Fairlie Christie's overseer, at Rocky Point, was tragical in the highest degree That gentleman, in attempting to escape from his house, on Friday night, about seven o'clock, then tottering under the weight of the tempest, was arrested in his flight, by a sharp pointed rafter, torn from the roof by the fury of the storm, which went thro' his body, & pinned him to the earth, where he remained the whole night writhing in unspeakable agonies When this unhappy gentleman was found in the morning, he was still sensible, but expired about 15 minutes after he was relieved from this dreadful situation."

NEW LONDON, Oct. 22.

Monday of last week, Elisha Murdock, aged 19 and Enoch Murdock, aged 13, the sons of Mr William Murdock, of West Say-Brook, were drowned by the sinking of a wood boat, as they were loading a vessel in the bay at that place.

LONDON, June 16

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinction in France, dated June 2.

"You may probably receive, nearly at the same time with my letter, some very extraordinary travellers, to whose care I shall also entrust some letters to the royal society. These travellers are brothers, of the name of Roberts, who have just constructed for and at the expence of the Duc de Chartres, an aerostatic balloon, with which they design to repair to England. They promise to go to London by the way Diepe, and the passage over the sea, though much longer than that of Calais, does not in the least timidate them. I have seen their balloons, and their method of making and conducting them, and nothing more ingenious can possibly be conceived. They made the famous balloon at the Thuilleries, which is still in their possession. In a word, if any are capable of excelling in this way, it is these ingenious young men."

An extraordinary phænomenon happened on the 14th ult. at Raab (in the Turkish dominions) when there fell a great quantity of scorching powder, nearly resembling what was seen during the last ravages in Ireland. This shower of inflammatory sulphur, which is thought to have issued from some vulcano, lasted but a minute, yet it burnt the hair of all the cattle that were in the fields.

In the Chamber of the Windham Medical Society, September 21, 1784

THIS society, convinced of the peculiar advantages derived from the ingenious construction of Mr. Stephen Johnson's *Trusses*, proved by the happy experience of many persons of both sexes in this and the neighbouring States, who have been afflicted with various kinds of *Hernice*, commonly called *Ruptures*, esteem themselves under an obligation to the public, especially to those whom it more immediately concerns, to give this public notice, that Mr. Johnson, by long experience, close attention, and ingenious observation, has acquired the art of making *Trusses* and of adapting them to the various circumstances of the patient, beyond any person within their knowledge. Therefore, this society do cheerfully recommend Mr Johnson to the attention of those who are unhappily afflicted with the beforementioned disorder.

By order of the Windham Medical Society,
ALBAGENCE WALDO, Sec'ry.

THE subscriber, for the purposes mentioned in the above recommendation of the Medical Society of Windham county, will attend any person at their own house or at his house in Ashford, or by receiving an exact measure round the naked body, and on which side the breach is, can fix one with the same exactness as if present.

STEPHEN JOHNSON.

State of Connecticut, Ashford, September 27, 1784.

Notice is hereby given, that the meeting of the proprietors of Turnersburgh, holden at the dwelling house of Amos Robinson, in Hartford, on the 19th of October last, stands adjourned to the third Tuesday of January next, at the dwelling house of said Robinson.

A draught of the first division of lands in said township will be made at said adjourned meeting

The proprietors committee are requested to bring in their accounts of the expences in laying out the abovesaid division, at said adjourned meeting.

ELIJAH DEWEY, jun. Prop. Clerk

Lebanon, Nov. 10, 1784.

At a proprietors meeting for the township of Williamstown, in the State of Vermont, held by legal warning at Elijah Dewey's innholder in Bennington, the 27th of April, voted to raise a tax of Four Dollars on each right, to defray the charges of surveying and lotting out said town said tax to be paid by the third day of November next. The aforesaid meeting stands adjourned to the first Wednesday of November next, at Elijah Dewey's, innholder in Bennington, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN TRACY, Prop. Clerk.

Pownal, Oct 6, 1784.

The proprietors of Shoreham, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the two taxes of Five Silver Dollars each, on each original right, granted by said proprietors, for the purpose of laying out said township into severalty.—This is to notify said proprietors, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, on the 6th day of December next, at the dwelling house of Mr Philip Stone in said Shoreham, as will discharge them, with all legal costs.

The delinquents names are as follows, with the sums due on each right.

	£.	s.		£.	s.
James Carlisle,	3	0	Jona Ozlyn,	1	10
Elisha Smith,	1	10	Tyrus Rice,	3	0
James Brown,	3	0	Rich. Stowers,	1	10
Jonathan Rolf,	3	0	Samuel Rice,	3	0
Thomas Sterns,	3	0	Jos M'Caacken,	1	4
Natha. Fellows	3	0	Josiah Perry,	3	0
Edw. Raymond,	3	0	Natha Moore,	3	0
David Moore,	3	0	Timothy Heald,	3	0
Alex Campbell,	3	0	Elijah Morton,	3	0
John Denny,	3	0	James Neven,	3	0
Arch Campbell,	2	14	Thomas Wason,	3	0
Duncan Campbell	1	10	John Wason, jun	3	0

MARSHAL SMITH, Collector.

Bridport, Sept. 2, 1784.

Whereas at a meeting of the proprietors of the town of Williamstown, (granted by the authority of the State of Vermont) holden at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, on the 27th day of April, 1784. a tax of four dollars was laid on each proprietor's right, for the purpose of defraying the charges of lotting out one hundred acres of land to each proprietor in said town. These are to notify the said proprietors, that unless they pay said tax to the subscriber, in Williamstown, in the state of Massachusetts, within six weeks from this date, so much of each proprietor's right in said town will be sold at public vendue for the payment of said tax, as the law directs.

SAMUEL KELLOGG, Collector.

Done in proprietors meeting, at Bennington, Nov. 4, 1784.

BLANKS

To be sold at the Printing Office.

The original proprietors of

the townships of Bolton, Waterbury, Middlesex, and Duxbury, who have not paid the two taxes of 15s. each, granted for the purpose of defraying the charges of lotting out said townships, are hereby informed, that unless they pay the same immediately, so much of their lands as will pay the same with legal charges, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the house of landlord Bingham, in Tinmouth on the 9th day of December next at ten o'clock A. M.

Delinquent Proprietor's Names.

BOLTON.

Joseph Bradwell,		Wm Darling,	30s.
Nath'l Bunnel,		Benjamin Day,	
A. Carmichael,	30s.	Joseph Ward,	
Tho. Osborne,		David Sampson,	
Jona. Wilkinson,	30s	Richard Wobard	30s.
Nathan Wilkinson,		John Downing,	30s
		Daniel Warner,	30s.
Philip Hathaway,		Joseph Smith,	30s.
Benja. Coe,		Peter Gilman,	30s.
Ebenezer, Coe,		Zebu. Giddens,	30s.
Samuel Harnds,	30s	Samuel Averil,	
Seth Crowell,		Gov. Wentworth, 2 rights,	60s.
Stephen Day,			

WATERBURY.

John Stiles,		right,	
John Nickson,		Ebenezer Price,	
Isaac Rall, half a right		Ichabod Dean, half a right,	
David Lacey,	30s	Elias Bedford,	
Abner Frost,		William Wilcocks,	
Tho Gardner,		James Nervin.	30s.
James Osborne,		Jos Newmarch,	30s
Joseph Badgley,		Nathan Barrel,	30s
D Meeker jun.	30s.	Ezekiel Warthen	30s.
Henry Baker,		Meshack Ware,	30s.
Wm. Person. jun.		John Page,	30s.
William Person,		John Meeker,	30s.
William Mills,		Gov. Wentworth, 2 rights,	60s.
Tho. Willis, half a			

MIDDLESEX.

William Reves,		Jonas Ball,	
Joseph Horton,		Jona. Woodruff,	
Jere. Mulford,		Thomas Ball,	
William Hand,		Samuel Averill,	
Thomas Doan,		James Nervin,	30s.
Samuel Cowel,		Nat. Barrel,	30s
Ezekiel Ball,		Jos. Newmarch,	30s.
Cornelius Ludlow,		George Frost,	30s
John Roll jun.		Jehiel Ross,	
Henry Earl,		Matthias Ross,	
Daniel Perrin,		Richard Jennes.	30s.
John Cory, jun.		Gov. Wentworth, 2 rights,	60s.
David Bunnel,	30s		
Jona. Dayton, 3d	30s.		

DUXBURY

Elias M. Uhlanut,	30s	Wm Provoost,	
Abra. Goodwin,		Derick Brinkerloat,	30s.
Dan Farrand,	30s.	Daniel Isaac Brown,	30s.
Johan Schuyler,	30s	Samuel Averill,	
William Brown,	30s.	Richard Wibird,	30s.
James Obrien,	30s.	John Downing,	30s
Philip Schuyler,		Daniel Warner,	30s.
James Vanburen,		J Wentworth,	30s
Hendrick Vange, son,		Tho Walbrook Waldron,	30s.
Hendrick Vangefen, jun		Jac. Jarelemon,	30s.
Theodorus Van Wyck,	30s	Gov. Wentworth, 2 rights,	60s.

N. B. Those who have no sums annexed to their names, owe fifteen shillings each.

ISAAC HITCHCOCK, New Milford,
SAMUEL AVERILL, jun. of Washington, in Connecticut.

Bennington, Oct. 25, 1784.

☞ These are to notify the several collectors of the county tax in Windsor county, that the hon. County Court, have ordered me to give out the extents against the said several collectors, forthwith.

BRIANT BROWN, C. Treasurer.

Windsor, Oct. 30.

The proprietors of Bridport,

in the county of Rutland, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the two taxes of five silver dollars each, on each original right, granted by said proprietors for the purpose of laying out said township into severalty.—This is to notify said proprietors, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, on the 6th day of December next, at the dwelling-house of Mr. Philip Stone, in said Bridport, as will discharge the same, with all legal costs.

The delinquents names are as follows, with the sums due on each right.

	£.	s.		£.	s.
James Carlisle,	3	0	Jona. Ozyn,	1	10
Elisha Smith,	1	10	Tyrus Rice,	3	0
James Brown,	3	0	R. Stowers,	1	10
Jonathan Rolf,	3	0	Samuel Rice,	3	0
T. Stepps, jun.	3	0	J. M'Craken,	1	4
Nat Fellows,	3	0	Josiah Ferry,	3	0
E Raymond,	3	0	Nat. Moore,	3	0
David Moore,	3	0	Timo. Heald,	3	0
A Campbell,	2	14	Elijah Morton,	3	0
John Denny,	3	0	James Nevins,	3	0
D Campbell,	1	10	Tho. Wason,	3	0
Alex. Campbell,	3	0	John Wason jn	3	0

MARSHAL SMITH, Collector.

Bridport, Sept. 2, 1784.

Advertisement.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscribers being a majority of the Commissioners appointed in and by an act passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, 27th October 1784. entitled, An act appointing Commissioners to make reprisal in a case therein mentioned, *in pursuance of the directions contained in said act, have this day made seizure of all the lands and real estate of the hon. Richard Morris, Esq; and Stephen Ward, Esq; and each of them, which are situate in the towns of Springfield, and Windsor, in the county of Windsor, and State of Vermont, for the purposes mentioned in said act; and have caused a certificate thereof, and a copy of the said act to be recorded in the respective town clerks offices of Springfield, and Windsor. The said Richard Morris, and Stephen Ward, being both subjects and inhabitants of the State of New York*

BRIANT BROWN, } *Commissioners.*
BENJ. WAIT,

November 5, 1784

Rumrill & Chandler,

TAKE this method to inform the public, that they carry on the business of Leather dressing, at the house of said Chandler, in the West-Parish Windsor, where they will dress skins of any kind, in the neatest manner, with the greatest dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. Specie of any kind will be received in payment at the current price.

November 9.

Take Notice.

All persons who have not paid their State taxes, are desired to pay in the same to the subscriber, or at the Printing Office, in cash, or good wheat at five shillings per bushel, by the 20th day of November next, or they must expect *immediate trouble.*

Those who have neglected to pay the county tax, must pay the same to the subscriber, in cash, by the time abovementioned.

EBEN. HOISINGTON, Collector.

Windsor, Oct. 30, 1784.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Whereas at a meeting

of the proprietors of the township of ORANGE, held at the house of Major Elisha Burton, in Norwich, the 15th of June 1784, voted, to raise a tax of Three Dollars on each proprietor's right, to be collected forthwith, to pay for lotting out a part of said township, procuring the charter, and other incident charges.—This is therefore to give notice to all proprietors who shall neglect to pay said tax to me the subscriber immediately, that their lands will be advertised for sale, and proceeded with as the law directs.

AMOS ROBINSON, Collector.

Hartford, Oct 26 1784.

At a legal meeting of the

proprietors of the township of ROXBURY, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, held at the house of Captain John Strong, on the 8th day of June last, voted, to raise a tax of Two Dollars on each proprietor's right, for the purpose of paying for laying out the first division lots, and making roads, to be paid by the first day of Feb. next.—These are to notify said proprietors to pay said tax to the subscriber by that time, to prevent the sale of their lands as the law directs.

JOHN STRONG, Collector.

Woodstock, Oct. 26. 1784

William Jewett, Clothier,

Earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, to make speedy payment; as he is necessitated to lay out considerable money to enable him to carry on his business, cannot do it without punctuality of his customers.

Grain of any kind will be received in payment at the market price.

Windsor, Nov. 2.

Samuel Grow,

HAS undertaken to ride as a Post, from the Printing Office in Windsor, to Newbury in Coos, weekly, and will supply any person with the *Vermont Journal,* &c at the same rate Mr. Calvin Burnet has supplied them (per quarter) the year past, one half to be paid at the beginning of the quarter, and the other half at the expiration. Grain, or Ginseng, will be received in payment at the current market price, delivered at some particular place in each town which he shall appoint for that purpose.—He will transact any other business committed to him, with care, fidelity, and dispatch, on reasonable terms.

Hartland November 2.

Eldad Hubbard,

MALTSTER,

Informs his customers, and the public in general, that he is now ready to receive grain for malting; and as this is much the best season for making good malt he hopes people will not delay bringing in their grain.

He will give malt for wheat, bushel for bushel; or for rye or Indian corn in proportion.

Windsor November 2

All persons having demands

on the estate of Joseph Nixon, late of Springfield, deceased, and all those indebted to said estate, are desired to meet at the house of Capt. Eliphalet Spafford, in Weathersfield, on the first Monday of January next, at nine o'clock in the morning, &c have all accounts adjusted and settled.

WILLIAM PETEGREW, Adm'r.
PHEBE PETEGREW, Adm'x.

Weathersfield, Nov. 8, 1784.

[Vol. II.] THE [Numb. 69.]

VERMONT JOURNAL, AND UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1784.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

JULIA, *or the* PENITENT DAUGHTER:

An affecting History.

AMONG the unfortunate citizens, who were involved in the calamities occasioned by the famous Missisippi scheme in France, were Monsieur and Madame de Gourville, once as much distinguished by their affluent situation as by their exemplary virtues. This excellent pair retired to a remote village, with the slender remains of their fortune; and, conforming to the sad reverse, Monsieur de Gourville disdained not to submit to the lowest rural occupations: for true Philosophy teaches the good man to yield to unavoidable misfortune with dignity and resignation.

It was not for himself he suffered, but for a beloved wife; apprehensive that her delicate mind could not reconcile itself to the severity of her situation. Few know how to reflect with wisdom on this dream of life, and to render it as instructive as it is visionary. The fair sex, from the tenderness of their frame, bear calamity with yet less fortitude than men. Madame de Gourville, indeed, adored her husband; and to what trials will not love submit? True tenderness in its sacrifices knows no bounds; and, in courage and heroism often surpasses the noblest efforts of reason and of virtue.

This valuable woman was not devoid of a sweet Philosophy, that taught her to conceal her tears from her husband; nor did the maternal duties fail to alleviate her chagrin, and to reconcile her to humble mediocrity. Her whole attention was devoted to the education of a son and daughter, of whom she conceived the most flattering hopes. Julia (for that was the name of the daughter) discovered the winning charms that every day open more and more, and in her brother they perceived the finest traces of a manly and virtuous soul.

A Nobleman, who had known Monsieur de Gourville in happier days, came to the village where this respectable family resided. On discovering the father, he instantly offered to introduce his son into the army, and to take his fortune upon himself. This offer was too great to be resisted by parental tenderness; and the brave youth, animated by virtuous hope, hesitated not to leave his excellent parents and affectionate sister.

All their cares were now devoted to their daughter. With a delightful eye they beheld her increasing beauty and ripening virtues. An elegant figure, the sprightliness of unaffected wit, an extreme sensibility, eyes sparkling with vivacity, yet looking inexpressible tenderness; in a word, a certain sweet assemblage of graces superior to beauty——these presented but a faint idea of the captivating Julia; who, on her part, failed not to reward the affection of her parents with all the amiable attention of filial piety.

But Monsieur de Gourville was still to know severer trials. An oppressive lawsuit completed the ruin of his fortune. Yet the unhappy pair, in proportion as their calamities increased, seemed to possess a nobler elevation of soul; supported by those sentiments of religion which afford unshaken consolation. They sooth'd each other with unceasing kindness, and for a few moments could even forget their misery; but, when they beheld their daughter, ten thousand apprehensions for her welfare incessantly tormented them.

A relation of Madame de Gourville, who resided at Paris, is informed of their deplorable situation, and presses them to send their daughter to her. After a variety of severe conflicts and resolutions, the hopes that it would be of important advantage to their Julia induce them to consent to the proposal.

They are now near the moment of this cruel separation. They press their child to their bosom. They cannot speak. They weep. 'No, my best of parents,' exclaims Julia, never will I leave you. I owe my life, I owe the love of virtue to you, and it is mine to support you under the weight of misfortune. No situation can be disgraceful if unsullied by vice; and I will submit without reluctance to all—to every thing, to enlighten the woes of my beloved parents. Must I be reduced to servitude? I will fly to it, it I can but be of the least assistance to you. I will intreat them to let me steal only a moment in the day to see you—to weep on your bosom—to tell you that your daughter knows no other happiness but that of living where you are.'—'Oh, my daughter,' said Madame de Gourville, 'It is your tenderness only that compels us to this separation. Heaven begins to smile upon us. Our dear child, at least, will be delivered from the severity of our fate. She will be with our relation, in a situation suitable to her birth. In this idea we shall bear our sorrows with more resignation—we shall be happy in being assured that you always love us.' 'Ah! my dearest mother,' interrupted Julia, 'think you that your daughter can ever forget you? If I leave you, it will only be with the hope that I shall yet be useful to you. Oh! my beloved parents, what happiness will be mine, if my new situation enable me to wipe away your tears—to evince my duty—my gratitude—my love!'

The moment arrives. Madame de Gourville now assumes a firmer tone. 'Never forget, my Julia, the lessons of a mother, to whom you will be ever dear. Remember, that virtue is more estimable than riches, and even than life itself. Oh! continued the tender mother, all in tears, 'much sooner would I hear of your death than of your dishonor. My dearest daughter, our lives must have a period, but infamy is everlasting. Alas! the world is full of seduction, and deviation is too easy. Let us earnestly hope that our examples will be ever before you.'

They now lead their daughter to the coach, again give her the most affecting advice, the tenderest caresses, and return to their house dissolved in all the bitterness of grief.

An aged domestic, named Marianne, had accompanied Monsieur and Madame de Gourville to their retreat. Her heart ennobled her lowly station. Sacrificing her interest to an uncommon virtue, she hesitated not to follow the hard fortunes of a master and a mistress whom she loved. In vain did they urge her to seek another place, representing that they could not even maintain her. 'What then?' answer-

ed the worthy woman, weeping: 'I will work elsewhere, when you do not want me. I will steal from the hours of sleep to gain my living; and very little will suffice. No, I will never leave you.' Monsieur and Madame de Gourville, melting into tears, embraced Marianne, who, in return, would only respectfully kiss their hands. Having been present at the birth of Julia, she felt all the grief of Madame de Gourville for the loss of her young mistress. She was charged to accompany Julia, and to see her safe under the roof of the relation who had continued unceasingly to solicit her arrival.

They arrive at the house of Madame de Subligny; for that was the name of this relation. Marianne, mingling her tears with the tears of Julia, left her making a thousand protestations of unalterable affection for her parents.

Madame de Subligny was a widow with a competent fortune. She was fond of the world to distraction, and without an understanding to recollect the duties of her age and situation, she had reached her fiftieth year, & was ever seen in the circles of the young and gay. Acting as it were from a kind of instinct, blind to the future, and with scarce discernment enough for the moment—this was the woman with whom Julia was to reside.

Madame de Gourville, indeed, knew little more of her relation than by name. The observations of Marianne, notwithstanding her simplicity, were certainly calculated to alarm her mistress; but the virtuous and good do not easily suspect; and thus subject themselves to errors that often are fatal to their peace.

The education of Julia was now very different; for never did her new friends converse on the duties and the rewards of virtue. She was in her sixteenth year. Self-admiration began to succeed to filial affection, that sweet sentiment, which seldom lives in a perpetual sound of pleasure. Her charms were continually the theme of the most seductive flattery. Extravagant compliments, devoid of sense and truth, incessantly assailed her ears, and in time were heard without disgust.

Julia accompanied Madame de Subligny to the Theatre, to the public walks, and into every circle. In these scenes of dissipation, she heard the most pernicious discourses, which, repeated in a variety of forms, all tended to establish the favorite maxims of Free-thinkers and Libertines. Her heart was now a picture from which the fine colouring of Virtue gradually faded away. Yet still she would fain observe the excellent lessons she had imbibed from her parents; but to be sixteen—to be adored—yet not to be in the elevated situation, that can command the elegancies of dress—was too much for a heart in which Vanity was now predominant. In this variety of parties, Julia attached herself to a Madame de Sauval, who, in the sequel, hurried into vice a heart, which had not yet intirely forgotten the early sentiments of innocence.

Madame de Sauval affected an openness of manner; yet in duplicity and falsehood she was intrepid and unsubmitting. She would enter into the minutest particulars of an affair with a semblance of concern and sensibility she could command on all occasions: for cunning is the peculiar talent of weak and little minds. A woman of this character had no difficulty in forming the closest intimacy with the weak Madame de Subligny.

Julia was delighted to have a friend to whom she could entrust the secrets of her heart: for these intimacies appear to unthinking youth in the attracting forms of friendship. Sensibility, at this tender age, abandons itself to inexperience. The necessity of directing the affections to some object is not the most trivial cause of its errors and misfortunes. It attaches itself to every object it meets. But was it not enough for Madame de Sauval to be herself disgraced in the public opinion? To what purposes could she wish to involve a young person in the same infamy, who was yet struggling against the ascendency of vice? Were the hearts of the wicked but exposed to view, we should discover with horror that they have a detestable pleasure in increasing the number of the guilty. Interest, moreover, is another powerful motive to arm Corruption, grown hoary in guilt, against Innocence and Youth; and, in fact, it was not a mere depravity of morals that induced Madame de Sauval to plot the fall of the unsuspecting Julia.

The coquetry of the young creature, her ambition to shine in the circle, and to captivate every eye, did not escape the penetrating view of this abandoned woman. Julia heard her incessantly exclaim: 'What a beautiful shape! But what an odious gown! Why, child, dress is our very life, and you should display your charms to advantage by the elegance of your taste. Ah! were I but of your age, I should know how to improve them. By what silly prejudices are people governed! But when once we begin to think for ourselves, we shall pay little attention to the opinion of the world. It is Poverty only that is the object of contempt. Some marks of complaisance,' added this intriguing woman, 'for a Gentleman who merits my esteem, and who intends to espouse me, have now changed my situation. From that moment I have begun to live. I have a house, I have dress, I have jewels—and jewels are the magic of beauty.' Julia profoundly sighs. 'I will not conceal it;' resumed Madame de Sauval, whom this sigh did not escape; 'but in your situation I should be decided. What do you expect from your aunt? She has but little fortune, nor is she immortal. Julia, beautiful as you are, and with your birth, would you degrade yourself to the employment of a Lady's woman?'

At this question Julia could not conceal some emotions of indignation; this same Julia, who, before she left her parents, would have embraced the meanest occupation with joy, if the purity of her morals had required the sacrifice.

(To be continued)

LONDON, June 16

The following curious event lately happened in the church of the Servites at Vienna; a stranger having made them a present of a large wax taper, for the festival of St Peregrine, a great noise was heard on a sudden, in the alter where that taper was burning. In their fright the people ran in crowds towards the door, not knowing whether it was a miracle of the Saint or trick of the devil; *but by what ensued it appears, that the stranger who had made a present of that taper, which was filled with fire works, can be no other than a pic pocket, who with his accomplices availed themselves of the people's fright to pick their pockets with less trouble, as a great number of people lost their watches and purses, in striving to get out of the church, which had been filled with smoke by the explosion.*

A Governor is appointed for Louisburg who takes with him proper persons to work the coal-mines, which have been long pointed out as objects of first consideration in that part of the world. The collieries there will be immediately of immense value; and former administrations will find it difficult to excuse themselves for having neglected them, and left the opening of them to the juvenile prudence of Mr. Pitt.

The following extraordinary account of a Lunatic's happy recovery may be depended on for fact. About six years since a seafaring person was taken into the Asylum for Maniacs at York; during the space of five years and six months he never expressed any desire for sustinence, and was fed in the manner of an infant. The servants undressed him at night, and dressed him in the morning: he never spoke, and remained with his body bent all day, and was regarded by all about him as an animal nearly converted into a vegetable —About the middle of May, 1783 he suddenly astonished the people round him with saying, "Good morrow to you all" He then thanked the servants for the care they had taken of him, and appeared sane. A few day after he wrote a letter to his wife, in which he expressed himself with great propriety. On the 28th of May following he was allowed to leave the hospital, and return to his family; and has now the command of a ship in the Baltic trade, and is in the full enjoyment of health, both in mind and body—This very singular case is attested by Dr. Hunter of York, F. R. S. in a letter to Dr. Percival of Manchester, and the servants now at the Assylum in York.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, dated June 25.

"A few days ago a singular and most innocent action occasioned the death of a young couple in a great city of Germany. The lady going to the church of the Augustin Friars, knelt down near mausoleum, ornamented with divers figures in marble among which was that of death, armed with a scythe A small piece of the scythe being loose, fell on the hood of the young lady's mantellet. On her return home she mentioned the circumstance as a matter of indifference, to her husband, who being a credulous and superstitious man, cried out in a panic that it was a presage of the death of his dear wife! the same day he was seized with a violent fever took to his bed and died. The disconsolate lady was so much affected at the loss of her husband, that she was taken ill and soon followed him. They were both interred in one grave, and their inheritance, which was very considerable fell to some distant relations."

Thomas Reed Ward Esq: of Dinsdale, near Yarm, last week sold a six year old cow, which at four years old had two calves, and at five years old had four, being six calves at twice (all full grown) within twelve months, and the cow was milked till near Martinmas last. This prolific and thriving animal was exceedingly fat, and though a very little cow in point of height, was supposed to weigh upwards of eighty stone; and, with more time, it is believed, she might have been so much fed as not to be able to rise when laid down

General Oglethorpe can say more than can be said by the subject of any Prince in Europe, or perhaps that ever reigned.—He founded the province of Georgia in America; he has lived to see it flourish and become of consequence to the commerce of Great Britain—he has seen it in a state of rebellion, and he now beholds it independent of its Mother-country, and of great political importance in one quarter of the globe.

Managhan, July 16. The following melancholy and uncommon affair happened at Sandhills, near Clones, in this country on the 13th instant:—A servant of Mr. Dwyer, of the name of Gunn, having an attachment for his fellow servant maid, proposed marriage to her, which she refused; the man avowed a most unalterable affection for her, and that persisting in her refusal would end in his destruction; being unable to bear the thought of not obtaining her to wife, he resolved to try the last effort, either to obtain her consent or put an end to his own existence; immediately before parting for bed, he put the final question, but she continued cruel to his intreaties! on which he begged a kiss, which she complied with—he then told her that it was his last solicitation, as he would never request another favor from her. Each retired to a different apartment, but at five o'clock in the morning the unfortunate lover was found hanging from a beam in one of the out houses. The apparatus for the execution, it seems, had been deliberately contrived before he went to receive his sentence. The Coroner's Inquest sat on the body next morning, and brought in their verdict suicide.

CORK, August 6.

The rancour and malice which the American loyalists settled at Port Roseway in Nova Scotia, have invariably shewn their brethren since the evacuation of New York, is not confined to American's only, but to all who have befriended the late revolution or the cause of freedom These fugitives from the most happy and free country on the globe, will not allow either American, French, Dutch, or Spanish ships to unload at Shelburne, their new erected town, and their hatred and detestation of the Irish was shewn in the instance of ill treatment of the ship Irish Volunteer of Cork, Capt. Stack, who arrived last week after a short passage This vessel touched at Port Roseway, alias Shelburne on her way from Halifax, and having an Irish volunteer painted on her stern, and bearing a name so hateful to the English tyrants, she was forcibly entered by these loyal Anglo Americans, and the figure was tarred and feathered in the usual form, to the no small discomfort of the crew, who threw out the bitterest imprecations, & threatened severe retaliation to any vessel belonging to Port Roseway, who may hereafter enter the Cove of Cork.

NEW-YORK, Oct 14.

The following is the dissent given in by those members who broke up the house of Assembly of Pennsylvania, on the fifth instant.

First FOR that we conceive it to be a dictate of reason and natural equity, that those who declined to participate in the toils, the sacrifices, and the hazard of the late revolution, should not enjoy all the benefits and advantages arising from the inestimable blessing

Secondly. Such are the numbers of those who from motives of timidity, avarice, or attachment to the cause of British tyranny, refused to enrol their names in the honorable list of patriots, at the season of war and danger, that in several of the principal counties of the State should the measure in contemplation take effect, elections might reasonably be expected to be carried in favour of men who execrate the alliance of the United States with his most christian Majesty, and still cherish the hope of a subordinate reunion with Great Britain. And we are convinced no men should rule a society which they wish to destroy.

Thirdly The constitution has expressly provided, that "all bills of a public nature shall be printed for the consideration of the people, and except on occasions of sudden necessity, shall not be passed into laws until the next session of assembly." No sudden necessity exists on the present occasion; on the contrary, in a few days a new assembly will be convened, furnished with the instructions of the people at large. Nor can we conceive other motives for the precipitancy with which it is attempted to finish the bill referred to, and to pass it into a law at the end of a session in a thin house, consisting of but a few more than a quorum, than such as originate in faction, party views, and selfish considerations.

Impressed with a deep sense of the important consequences of the present measures to ourselves, our constituents, and our posterity; our apprehensions still further confirmed by the proceeding on the petition of Dr. William Smith, and the late trustees of the College, Academy and charity school, in the city of Philadelphia, &c. and that an insidious petition from the late proprietaries, wrote with an apparent design to reconcile the minds of the people to the restoration of their property, if not to place the government again in their hands, has been respectfully noticed in this house, and committed, observing a misterious perseverance in the majority, relying on superiority of numbers, disdaining to meet in the fair field of reason and argument, and treating all the observations upon the above-mentioned points as superfluous; and insinuating, that every member had fully made up his mind upon the subject, and was no longer open to conviction, recollecting at the same time, that the constitution has wisely provided, as a check, in a case of a desperate nature, that the minority may prevent the mischief to the commonwealth that may at any time be feared from a majority, by a secession. And firmly believing that our constituents at the time of our assembling, held in abhorrence, and would have considered as the worst of injuries, and the extreme of degradation, and the alteration in our political system about to be adopted by the repeal of the test laws. In a matter thus particularly interesting to all the true friends of the late glorious revolution, we should be undeserving the confidence and respect of the good people of the State, if we did not adopt every constitutional method in our power, to prevent those evils and that confusion which we believe would be the inevitable result of a further continuance in this house; to your artful and mysterious measures, to that secret influence of which we see the effects, but are unable to comprehend the cause, we leave to you; to our constituents, and to the community at large, we will make the solemn appeal; they will determine to whose impropriety of conduct is imputable, this premature of the legislature.

Signed by eighteen members.

WINDSOR, November 23.

We learn from Petersham, that on Tuesday evening last, Mr. John Chandler, merchant, of that town, ended his existence by the horrid act of suicide. The particulars of this unhappy affair we are not able to give.

From the Gentleman's Magazine, for May, 1784.

MR. URBAN,

I AM surprised at not having seen in your useful repository any account of Dr. Moyes, *of Edinburgh, who, I think, ought to be commemorated as one of the literary phænomena of the present age, though he must be well known to many of your readers, as he gave philosophical lectures at both ends of the town, in the spring of* 1783. *To others let me say, that this wonderful man, now only twenty-nine years of age, though he has been quite blind ever since he was eighteen months old, is possessed of an almost unequalled fund of knowledge in chemistry and in every branch of natural philosophy and history, with all the mechanical arts; is well versed in polite literature; and is yet modest and diffident in his opinions, amiable in his manners, benevolent in his heart. He read or rather delivered his lectures in London (as mentioned above) in* 1783, *and afterwards repeated them to a numerous set of subscribers (upwards of one hundred) twice at Norwich, and then at Yarmouth, as much to their satisfaction as to his own pecuniary advantage. He returned to Scotland last summer, in order to arrange at his leisure the materials for another series of lectures, on a noble and extensive plan, to be delivered at London & elsewhere. But I have lately heard he has since been induced to accompany a friend to America.*

WHEREAS, Sarah the daughter of the Rev. James Wellman, of Cornish, has contradicted me in my former publication; but I do declare, that I did make a firm bargain with her father, and gave a deed of a fifty acre lot of land (which would be valued at one hundred pounds) to maintain her; and I told him what I had done, and what I would do, for her support—and she said, *She did not care what became of me, nor where I went; and she hoped that a curse would follow me, and that I might never be at peace;* and can I take a woman into my bosom who has wished thus? God forbid!—I give her full liberty to marry with any man that will have her—I never will molest them in matrimony, for I disdain the ill treatment I have received from her and her relations.

NATHANIEL DUSTUN.

Claremont, Nov 20, 1784.

Dyer Willes,

Is desirous of purchasing a large quantity of well cured

G I N S E N G,

For which payment will be made in the following articles, viz. Coatings, duffils, German serge, baize, corduroy, velvet, Indian blankets, tammies, durants, marine, shalloons, camblets, worsted stockings, calamanco, cotton and linen check, Holland, dowlas, garlic, fustian, account books, bibles, ivory combs, snuff, warming pans, penknives, razors shoe buckles, padlocks, green spectacles, black sattin, silk and hair twist, sewing silk of all colours, candlesticks, best writing paper, callico, ink pots, ink powder, quality, shoebinding, pins, needles, shoemakers hammars, hard soap, fine thread, tape, &c. &c.

N B. Those who are indebted to him by book or note, are once more desired to make immediate payment, or they must expect soon to be called upon in a more disagreeable manner.

Hanover, November 22.

Notice is hereby given, that the meeting of the proprietors of Turnerſburgh, holden at the dwelling houſe of Amos Robinſon, in Hartford, on the 19th of October laſt, ſtands adjourned to the third Tueſday of January next, at the dwelling houſe of ſaid Robinſon.

A draught of the firſt diviſion of lands in ſaid townſhip will be made at ſaid adjourned meeting

The proprietors committee are requeſted to bring in their accounts of the expences in laying out the aboveſaid diviſion, at ſaid adjourned meeting.

ELIJAH DEWEY, jun. Prop. Clerk

Lebanon, Nov. 10, 1784.

At a proprietors meeting for the townſhip of Williamſtown, in the State of Vermont, held by legal warning at Eliſh Dewey's innholder in Bennington, the 27th of April, voted, to raiſe a tax of Four Dollars on each right to defray the charges of ſurveying and lotting out ſaid town ſaid tax to be paid by the third day of November next. The aforeſaid meeting ſtands adjourned to the firſt Wedneſday of November next, at Elijah Dewey's, innholder in Bennington at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN TRACY, Prop. Clerk.

Pownal, Oct 6 1784.

The proprietors of Shoreham, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the two taxes of Five Silver Dollars each, on each original right, granted by ſaid proprietors, for the purpoſe of laying out ſaid townſhip into ſeveralty.—This is to notify ſaid proprietors, that ſo much of their lands will be ſold at public vendue, on the 6th day of December next, at the dwelling houſe of Mr Philip Stone, in ſaid Shoreham, as will diſcharge them, with all legal coſts.

The delinquents names are as follows, with the ſums due on each right.

	£	s		£	s.
James Carliſle,	3	0	*Jona Oz'yn,*	1	10
Eliſha Smith,	1	10	*Tyrus Rice,*	3	0
James Brown,	3	0	*Rich. Stowers,*	1	10
Jonathan Rolf,	3	0	*Samuel Rice,*	3	0
Thomas Sterns,	3	0	*Jof M'Caacken,*	1	4
Natha Fellows	3	0	*Joſiah Perry,*	3	0
Elw Raymond,	3	0	*Natha Moore,*	3	0
David Moore,	3	0	*Timothy Heald,*	3	0
Alex Campbell,	3	0	*Elijah Morton,*	3	0
John Denny,	3	0	*James Nevens,*	3	0
Arch Campbell.	2	14	*Thomas Waſon,*	3	0
Duncan Campbell	1	10	*John Waſon jun*	3	0

MARSHAL SMITH, Collector.

Bridport, Sept. 2, 1784

Whereas at a meeting of the proprietors of the town of Williamſtown, (granted by the authority of the State of Vermont) holden at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, on the 27th day of April, 1784 a tax of four dollars was laid on each proprietor's right, for the purpoſe of defraying the charges of lotting out one hundred acres of land to each proprietor in ſaid town. Theſe are to notify the ſaid proprietors, that unleſs they pay ſaid tax to the ſubſcriber, in Williamſtown, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, within ſix weeks from this date, ſo much of each proprietor's right in ſaid town will be ſold at public vendue for the payment of ſaid tax, as the law directs

SAMUEL KELLOGG, Collector.

Done in proprietors meeting, at Bennington, Nov 4. 1784.

B L A N K S

To be ſold at the Printing-Office.

The original proprietors of the townſhips of Bolton, Waterbury, Middleſex, and Duxbury, who have not paid the two taxes of 15s. each, granted for the purpoſe of defraying the charges of lotting out ſaid townſhips, are hereby informed, that unleſs they pay the ſame immediately, ſo much of their lands as will pay the ſame with legal charges, will be ſold at Public Vendue, at the houſe of landlord Bingham, in Tinmouth on the 9th day of December next at ten o'clock A. M.

Delinquent Proprietor's Names.

BOLTON.

Joſeph Bradwell,		Wm. Darling,	30s.
Nath'l Bunnel,		Benjamin Day,	
A. Carmichael,	30s.	Joſeph Ward,	
Tho. Oſborne,		David Sampſon,	
Jona. Wilkinſon,	30s	Richard Wobard	30s.
Nathan Wilkinſon,		John Downing,	30s
		Daniel Warner,	30s.
Philip Hathaway,		Joſeph Smith,	30s.
Benjn. Coe,		Peter Gilman,	30s.
Ebenezer, Coe,		Zebu. Giddens,	30s.
Samuel Harnds,	30s	Samuel Averil,	
Seth Crowell,		Gov. Wentworth, 2 rights,	60s.
Stephen Day,			

WATERBURY.

John Stiles,		right,	
John Nickſon,		Ebenezer Price,	
Iſaac Rall, half a right		Ichabod Dean, half a right,	
David Lacey,	30s	Elias Bedford,	
Abner Froſt,		William Wilcocks,	
Tho. Gardner,		James Nervin.	30s.
James Oſborne,		Joſ Newmarch,	30s.
Joſeph Badgley,		Nathan Barrel,	30s.
D Mecker jun.	30s.	Ezekiel Warthen	30s.
Henry Baker,		Meſhack Ware,	30s.
Wm. Perſon, jun.		John Page,	30s.
William Perſon,		John Meeker,	30s.
William Mills,		Gov. Wentworth, 2 rights,	60s.
Tho. Willis, half a			

MIDDLESEX.

William Reves,		Jonas Ball,	
Joſeph Horten,		Jona. Woodruff,	
Jere. Mulford,		Thomas Ball,	
William Hand,		Samuel Averill,	
Thomas Doan,		James Nervin,	30s.
Samuel Cowel,		Nat. Barrel,	30s.
Ezekiel Ball,		Joſ Newmarch,	30s.
Corneliuſ Ludlow,		George Froſt,	30s.
John Roll jun.		Jchiel Roſs,	
Henry Earl,		Matthias Roſs,	
Daniel Perrin,		Richard Jennes.	30s.
John Cory, jun.		Gov. Wentworth, 2 rights,	60s.
David Bunnel,	30s.		
Jona. Dayton, 3d	30s.		

DUXBURY.

Elias M Uniamut,	30s.	Wm Provoeſt,	
Abia. Goodwin,		Derick Brinkerloat,	30s.
Dan Farrand,	30s.	Daniel Iſaac Brown,	30s.
Johan Schuyler,	30s	Samuel Averill.	
William Brown,	30s.	Richard Wibird,	30s.
James Obrien,	30s.	John Downing,	30s.
Philip Schuyler,		Daniel Warner,	30s.
James Vanburen,		J Wentworth,	30s.
Hendrick Vangeſon,		Tho Walbrook Waldron,	30s.
Hendrick Vangeſon, jun.		Jac. Jorelemon,	30s.
Theodorus Van Wyck,	30s	Gov. Wentworth, 2 rights,	60s.

N. B. Thoſe who have no ſums annexed to their names, owe fifteen ſhillings each.

ISAAC HITCHCOCK. New Milford,
SAMUEL AVERILL, jun. of Waſhington, in Connecticut.

Bennington, Oct 25, 1784.

To be ſold at the Printing-Office,

Writing-Paper, Bonnet-Paper, and Preſs-Papers.

All perſons having demands on the eſtate of Joſeph Nixon, late of Springfield, deceaſed, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to meet at the houſe of Capt. Eliphalet Spafford, in Weathersfield, on the firſt Monday of January next, at nine o'clock in the morning, & have all accounts adjuſted and ſettled.

WILLIAM PETEGREW, Adm'r.
PHEBE PETEGREW, Adm'x.

Weathersfield, Nov. 8, 1784.

Rumrill & Chandler,

TAKE this method to inform the public, that they carry on the buſineſs of Leather dreſſing, at the houſe of ſaid Chandler, in the Weſt-Pariſh Windſor, where they will dreſs ſkins of any kind, in the neateſt manner, with the greateſt diſpatch, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. Specie of any kind will be received in payment at the current price.

November 9.

Advertiſement.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the ſubſcribers being a majority of the Commiſſioners appointed in and by an act paſſed by the Legiſlature of the State of Vermont, 27th October 1784, entitled, An act appointing Commiſſioners to make repriſal in a caſe therein mentioned, *in purſuance of the directions contained in ſaid act, have this day made ſeizure of all the lands and real eſtate of the hon. Richard Morris, Eſq; and Stephen Ward, Eſq; and each of them, which are ſituate in the towns of Springfield, and Windſor, in the county of Windſor, and State of Vermont, for the purpoſes mentioned in ſaid act, and have cauſed certificate thereof; and a copy of the ſaid act to be recorded in the reſpective town clerks office of Springfield, and Windſor. The ſaid Richard Morris, and Stephen Ward, being both ſubjects and inhabitants of the State of New York.*

BRIANT BROWN,
BENJ. WAIT, } *Commiſſioners.*

November 5, 1784.

The proprietors of Bridport, in the county of Rutland, and ſtate of Vermont, who have not paid the two taxes of five ſilver dollars each, on each original right, granted by ſaid proprietors for the purpoſe of laying out ſaid townſhip into ſeveralty—This is to notify ſaid proprietors, that ſo much of their lands will be ſold at public vendue, on the 6th day of December next, at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Philip Stone, in ſaid Bridport, as will diſcharge the ſame, with all legal coſts.

The delinquents names are as follows, with the ſums due on each right.

	£.	s.		£.	s.
James Carliſle,	3	0	Jona. Oz'yn,	1	10
Eliſha Smith,	1	10	Tyrus Rice,	3	0
James Brown,	3	0	R. Stowers,	1	10
Jonathan Rolf,	3	0	Samuel Rice,	3	0
T. Sterns, jun.	3	0	J. M'Craken,	1	4
Nat. Fellows,	3	0	Joſiah Perry,	3	0
E Raymond,	3	0	Nat. Moore,	3	0
David Moore,	3	0	Timo. Heald,	3	0
A. Campbell,	2	14	Elijah Morton,	3	0
John Denny,	3	0	James Nevins,	3	0
D. Campbell,	1	10	Tho. Waſon,	3	0
Alex. Campbell,	3	0	John Waſon jun	3	0

MARSHAL SMITH, Collector.

Bridport, Sept. 2, 1784

Spelling Books and Primers to be ſold at the Printing-Office.

[Vol. II.] THE [Numb. 70.]

VERMONT JOURNAL, AND THE UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1784.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

JULIA, *or the* PENITENT DAUGHTER:

An affecting History.

(Continued from our last.)

THE artful advocate of vice now added, 'In this humble station, though you should be a paragon of virtue, the world will never believe it. They will think it impossible that an unfortunate young person, who is handsome, can be so void of understanding as to prefer misery to affluence and ease. Do not fancy that your books, and those pretended good people, the pedagogues of mankind, utter one word of truth. Their fine sentiments are merely to display their talents, and to contradict established opinions with ostentation. The only pursuit of sensible people is affluence & pleasure. I know all the fine reflections to the contrary. They are doubtless *admirable!* But in the warmth of my friendship for you, I must point out the real, not the imaginary good.

'How,' exclaims Julia; 'shall I be wanting to my family—to honor?'—'Charmingly said, my child,' replied Madame de Sauval; 'I have indulged myself in such fine declamations before you. I have had my family, my honor, and my morals too, oh! quite like other folks! My dear Julia, at your age one is very romantic. Sentiment is the idol of inexperienced hearts, the gay chimera that enraptures and deceives. But we must resort to the safer lessons of Experience. One is not always young, my sweet friend; our years insensibly steal away; repentance appears in the train of misfortunes, and our folly is irreparable. To have neglected the brightest moments of life, and to be abandoned to unavailing regret, what a sad situation this! But perhaps you have not rightly understood me. In all the occurrences of life there are some delicate attentions to be observed—a certain manner of keeping well with the world—the great art of saving appearances. Embrace me, my dear friend. Remember, that our secrecy is inviolable. You see what proofs of tenderness I give you. Were you my own child, I could not speak to you with more frankness and affection. Leave every thing to me. I will make you the happiest as well as the loveliest of women.'

These insidious conversations were not without effect. Julia startled at first at the picture which Madame de Sauval presented. This is natural to young persons while yet unvanquished by the solicitations of Vice. Julia views the picture again, and views it with less aversion. She secretly laments her narrow circumstances, runs to her glass, contemplates her charms, and returns to her perfidious adviser.

It was not without design that these seductive conversations were pursued. A man of gallantry had seen Julia in the public walks, and was passionately smitten with her. He had but little difficulty to engage Madame de Sauval in his interest. Julia spent whole days with that wretched instrument of guilt. The same conversations passed, the same allurements were displayed, and every day was Julia less virtuous than before.

Accident brought the Marquis de Germeuil into the presence of Julia, at one of the parties of Madame de Sauval. One may easily divine the character of the Marquis, and that no event was ever more concerted than this accident. He was one of those contemptible beings, who pride themselves in the ruin of the sex; and he had already involved a variety of females in calamity and disgrace. The name of Julia was yet wanting to his triumph. He is some moments alone with her. He employs all the arts of seduction, and from the mouth of Julia he at length hears the tender confession, that he was not indifferent to her. But this adept in vice presumes not too much upon his success; sensible that virtue must be weakened by imperceptible degrees.

In the mean time, Julia could not banish the recollection of her virtuous parents; and she would often ruminate on the delightful hours of infancy. She was sensible that her innocence was not unimpaired, and that she was yielding to the tenderness of a man she already loved. The guilty Sauval sometimes found her in tears, with the pen in her hand, intending to write to her parents. This odious woman involved her again in the toils from which she would fain have disengaged herself. She dwelt on the brilliancy of such a conquest as that of the Marquis de Germeuil, and reminded her continually that at her age fortune and pleasure were the only objects of attention.

Madame de Subligny had not admitted the slightest apprehension on account of Julia's connection with Sauval; and so far from consideration that the Marquis had any dishonorable intentions in his daily visits at her house, she was innocently of every party where they plotted the ruin of her niece.

An elegant supper is prepared for them at a villa near Paris, one of those delightful retreats, where Vice displays her charms in the most fascinating forms. Whatever affluence could afford, or delicacy of taste suggest, was lavished here in all the varieties of allurement; and the unfortunate Julia, involved as it were in one continual surprize, seemed incapable of reflection. The perfidious Sauval had contrived to take Madame de Subligny aside. In a word, after a variety of conflicts, forgetting every thing that was dear to her, the daughter of the venerable Monsieur de Gourville became the mistress of the most worthless of men.

The virtue of Julia was vanquished; but the recollections of virtue still remained. A soft voice incessantly reproached her with having injured her parents, and degraded herself: but this voice was soon lost in the gaieties of the world, which seemed to vie in anticipating all her wishes. Besides, she loved the Marquis, and imagined she was beloved by him; resembling those sick persons, who, struck by an oppressive lethargy, have just strength enough to open their eyes for a moment, and shut them again for ever.

The infamy of Julia could not long be conceal'd from Madame de Subligny, who with anguish felt her own shame in that of her niece. She fainted, she wept, and reproached the Marquis with his dishonorable conduct. The latter repeatedly promised that their marriage should make an ample reparation. Madame de Subligny suffered herself to be convinced by these affur-

shoes. Instead of breaking with the Marquis, this woman, who was weakness itself, accompanied the seducer of her niece to new parties and new entertainments; contenting herself to recommend it to Julia, to keep her misfortune as secret as possible, and, in particular, to be silent with respect to her family, till an honorable engagement could justify her to her father & mother.

Julia had now forgotten those excellent parents; and Love alone reigned in a heart, once warmed by all the tenderness of filial affection. In vain did Madame de Subligny urge the Marquis to fulfil his promise. Apprehensive, at length, that Monsieur and Madame de Gouville might be informed of the wretched situation of their daughter, she determined to write to them, that her niece had fallen a victim to a fever; persuading herself that the Marquis would yet act with honor, and that she could then have the satisfaction of contradicting the distressing news. Confined to the corner of a remote province, it was no wonder that this worthy pair gave credit to this deception. They wept with Marianne, that faithful servant, who was now their only friend; and, torn with unutterable anguish, nothing detained their last sigh, but the hope of seeing their son again. The letters they received from him were replete with tenderness, and flattered them the more, as his conduct, for bravery and professional knowledge, was a perfect example to the military.

An extreme chagrin begun now to prey upon Madame de Subligny, who, notwithstanding her shameful weakness, perceived too late that the Marquis had deceived her. In vain she represented to her niece the fatal consequences of her conduct. The vile Sauval was her only confidant, whose conversation and example tended every day to involve her in deeper depravity.

At length the unfortunate Subligny fell a sacrifice to unbounded dissipation. She retired one evening from an elegant supper, very much disordered. Her indisposition increased, and she died in the very moment of making some unavailing remonstrances to her niece, who soon wiped away her tears, and forgot them all.

(To be continued.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Some account of Scot's Emigration —This man was bred a cooper in a little town near Aberdeen; but turning preacher, he was so persecuted by the neighbouring gentlemen, that he determined upon emigrating; which was no sooner known, than two or three gentlemen, in haste to get rid of him, offered to pay his passage, if he would go immediately to America. This was accepted, and he accordingly embarked. In two years he appeared again at Aberdeen, so well dressed, and in such manifest good circumstances, as to surprise people much: He came with commissions from merchants, planters, &c. to procure emigrants; all sorts of artizans, manufacturers, laborers, &c. He had such success, that he soon freighted a ship with passengers and departed. Amongst the people that went was one Lucy Gregson, a girl about nineteen, and remarkably handsome: She was bought on her arrival at Philadelphia, by a merchant, single, and of great fortune; he married her soon after. Having settled some time, an inclination seized her to pay a visit to some relations she had left behind, & her husband indulging her in it, and freighting a ship to Glasgow, she took her passage in it. Upon her return to Aberdeen, she staid there eight or nine months, and lived with such shew and affluence, as set all the poor girls mad to go to America and try their fortune like wise. This was the circumstance which first made emigration common there, & had such an effect, that it is thought many thousands of most useful hands have left that neighbourhood since, to the great impoverishment of it.

SEPTEMBER 3.

By letters from Paris, dated August 26th, the rage for air balloons, it appears, still continues to animate most ranks of people in that city. M. de Rosier, rose from Versailles on Monday fortnight at three quarters past four, and landed at Chantilly, 32 minutes after 5, by which he went 13 leagues or 39 miles, in less than an hour. He rose 11 700 feet: He met with great quantities of snow and hail, and found his thermometer fell to five below congelation.

An army surgeon in the Spanish service went up the middle of last month at Aranjues, attached to a large balloon, which unfortunately took fire at the heighth of 700 fathom from the ground. The unhappy man cut the canvas, and came down very rapidly; but falling upon the branch of a tree, broke both his legs, and was otherwise much burnt and wounded. The Prince of Austurias has settled a pension upon the enterprizing sufferer of 1000 reals, equal to about 400l. sterling *per annum*.

SEPTEMBER 8.

Things are as quiet in Ireland as they possibly can be on the eve of universal anarchy. The meeting of the Congress as they call it, will be the critical time when the fate of that country will be determined.

SEPTEMBER 16.

The American mode of traffic with this country —A man not worth a farthing sends over for an hundred pounds worth of goods; when they come to America, they fetch no more than eighty pounds; he puts 40 into his own pocket for immediate use, and with the other 40, which he sends back to England, asks credit for an hundred more.

ALBANY, November 4.

We are happy that we are able (upon undoubted authority) to inform the public, that the Commissioners of the United States have concluded a treaty, at fort Stanwix, with the six Indian nations, and have given peace to the Seneca, Mohawk, Onondago, and Cayuga tribe, and received them into the protection of the United States, in consequence of their having delivered into the hands of the commissioners, six hostages (who are sachems and warriors) to remain in the power of the United States until the people which have been captured by those late hostile tribes, shall be delivered up; which, it is expected, (in case the weather shall be favorable) will be in about three weeks from this time.

We are also authorised to inform those who are so unhappy as to have friends in the hands of the late hostile tribes of the six nations, that the commissioners of the United States have given a particular attention to the wants of those unfortunate prisoners, and have therefore made an instruction to the commanding officer of the troops of the United States, which are at fort Stanwix, to forward (agreeably to a special direction given him) such a quantity of the goods which are left in his hands; and also, such a competent supply of provisions as will be necessary for the support and comfort of the prisoners while on their way to this post; and that on their arrival there, they will participate of his care and tenderness.

The commissioners have also ordered, that the prisoners be delivered by the commanding officer, to such of their friends as may come for them, and that he give passports and a sufficiency of provisions to those, and to all such as he may think are sincere in their wishes to return to their own homes. And that all such as are not applied for, and may not know the way to their homes, be sent with the greatest care to West Point, and that their names, descriptions, and if known, their places of abode, be published in the different newspapers.

We are also to inform the public, that by an article of the treaty a boundary line is established between the United States and the possessions of six Indian nations, by which a very considerable territory is yielded up to the United States, to compensate them, in some measure, for the injuries which they have received from the said late hostile tribes, during the late war. And by the possessions of the six Indian nations, being thus accurately prescribed, it is expected, that all future disquiet and vexation may be prevented.

BOSTON. Nov. 4

Last Thursday was executed in this town, agreeable to their sentence, Ditrich Grout, & Francis Coven for burglary. Grout was a native of the state of New-York, of Dutch extraction, and has several times been punished for theft. Coven was a Frenchman and has been an old offender. They both behaved very penitent in their last moments.

Thursday the 21st instant came on before the supreme court at Taunton, the trial of one John Dixson, for breaking open the shop of Mr. James Daggett of Rehoboth, & stealing therefrom sundry articles:—The Jury bro't him in guilty, & Friday morning following he received sentence of death.

At the supreme judicial court held at Cambridge, within and for the county of Middlesex, on this and the last week, one ——— Smith, plead guilty on an indictment for the murder of the skipper of a small vessel, on her passage from New-York to Nova Scotia. Two other persons were tried for robbing & wounding Mr. Baldwin, on Winter Hill Charlestown, in July last, and were on Monday last found guilty.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 3

Wednesday night last, a dwelling house in Meriden, occupied by 3 families, was consumed by fire and a girl about nine years old perished in the flames—an infant child was saved by being thown from a chamber window. The fire began in a lower room where was a large quantity of husks. Some sparks from the house set fire to a barn several rods distant, which was also consumed, with a large quantity of grain, hay, &c.

WINDSOR, Nov. 30

The General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, at their last session, passed an act for granting the Continental impost, whenever twelve of the United States shall have adopted it.

All persons having demands on the estate of Joseph Nixon, late of Springfield, deceased, and all those indebted to said estate, are desired to meet at the house of Capt. Eliphalet Spafford, in Weathersfield, on the first Monday of January next, at nine o'clock in the morning, & have all accounts adjusted and settled.

WILLIAM PETEGREW, Adm'r.
PHEBE PETEGREW, Adm'x.

Weathersfield, Nov. 8, 1784.

The proprietors of Thetford,

in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont who have not paid to me the subscriber the tax granted by said proprietors, at a legal meeting holden at Thetford on the 5th day of August last past, for defraying the expence of laying out the town into lots, making roads, paying proprietors committees, &c. are hereby notified, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue at the house of Capt William Heaton, in said Thetford on Monday the 10th of January next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, (unless sooner paid) as will discharge said tax, with all legal costs

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of £5:8:0 on each right, except Governor Wentworth's, which is £10:16

John Phelps, Esq:	William Canada,
Capt. Samuel Filer,	Daniel Tillotson,
Samuel Filer, jun.	Timothy Phelps,
John Phelps, jun.	Daniel Tillotson, jun.
David Garver,	Daniel Horseford,
John Filer,	Joseph Skinner,
Aaron Phelps,	Alexander Phelps, Esq:
Samuel Filer, 3d.	Philip Mattson,
David Barber,	Devenport Phelps,
Roger Phelps,	Alexander Phelps jun
Oliver Barber,	Asahel Phelps,
Israel Smith,	Roswell Phelps,
Aaron Barber,	Isaac Phelps,
Israel Post,	Asahel Phelps,
Obadiah Horseford,	Oliver Phelps,
Amos Phelps,	Jonathan Root,
Daniel Horseford,	Israel Taylor,
Capt. William Buel,	Elijah Root,
David Miller,	Josiah Coleman,
Benja Baldwin jun.	Caleb Root,
Daniel Griswold,	Samuel Jones, jun.
Ebenezer Baldwin,	Eliphaz Jones,
Joseph Griswold,	Joel Jones,
Benjamin Baldwin,	Azariah Beach,
Theadore Atkinson, Esq:	Wiseman Claggett,
Mark H Wentworth Esq	Sam Wentworth, Boston
Benning Wentworth,	John Wentworth,
Hunking Wentworth,	Theadore Atkinson jun
John Wentworth, Esq;	Governor Wentworth's
Rev. Mr. Fogg, Kensington,	two rights,

ABNER CHAMBERLIN, Collector.

Thetford, Nov 24, 1784

Dyer Willes,

Is desirous of purchasing a large quantity of well dried

G I N S E N G,

For which payment will be made in the following articles, viz. Coatings, duffils, German serge, baize, corduroy, velvet, Indian blankets, tammies, durants, marine shalloons, camblets, worsted stockings, calamanco, cotton and linen check, Holland, dowlas, garlic, fustian, account books, bibles ivory combs, snuff, warming pans, penknives, razors, shoe buckles, padlocks, green spectacles, black sattin, silk and hair twist, sewing silk of all colours, candlesticks, best writing paper, callico, ink pots, ink powder, quality, shoe-binding, pins, needles, shoemakers hammars, hard soap, fine thread, tape &c. &c.

N B. Those who are indebted to him by book or note, are once more desired to make immediate payment, or they must expect soon to be called upon in a more disagreeable manner.

Hanover, November 22.

Notice is hereby given to the

proprietors of Thetford, in the county of Orange, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at Thetford on the 30th day of August last, a tax of Six Shillings on each right was raised to pay a debt due to Elijah Persons; and, unless said tax is paid to me the subscriber, immediately, their lands will be advertised and sold, as the law directs.

ABNER CHAMBERLIN, Collector.

Thetford, Nov. 24, 1784.

The proprietors of Reading,

in the county of Windsor, and state of Vermont, who have not paid their two taxes granted by said proprietors for making roads, and defraying other charges, so much of their land will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling-house of David Burnham, in said Reading, on Monday the tenth day of January next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, as will discharge them, (unless sooner paid) with all legal cost.

The names of the delinquent proprietors are as follows, with the sum due on each right, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Simon Stevens,	1	8	6
Zedekiah Stone,	1	11	6
James Clemons,	1	11	0
Michael Medcalf,	0	13	6
James Putnam,	1	13	6
Jonas Wheeler,	1	13	6
John Wilson,	0	3	6
Caleb Stone,	0	3	0
William Negus,	1	13	6
David Stone,	1	13	6
Nahum Willard,	1	9	6
Wiseman Claggit,	0	10	0
Joshua Willard,	0	16	9
William Grimes,	0	1	0
John Wilder, jun.	0	8	0
John Wilder,	1	8	6
Nathaniel Sanderson,	1	4	0
Daniel Spooner,	1	9	0
William Temple,	1	4	6
Timothy Crain,	1	0	0
Thomas Palmer,	1	8	6
Samuel Wentworth,	0	5	0
Henry Loyd,	0	6	6
Joseph Newmarch,	1	10	6
John Hilton,	0	7	6
Jonathan Sanderson,	1	8	6
Nathan Stone	1	4	0
Governor's right,	2	3	0

DAVID HAPGOOD, Collector.

Reading, Nov. 29, 1784.

To be sold at public vendue,

to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of Benjamin Burtch, innholder in Hartford, on the tenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of each proprietor's right of land in the township of Rochester, in the county of Windsor, and State of Vermont, as will discharge their tax granted by said proprietors on the first day of June last, to defray the charges of laying out said township, and other proprietary debts, (unless sooner paid) with all legal cost.

The names of the delinquent proprietors are as follows, with the sum of Two Pounds due on each right.

Joseph Tucker,	Moses Davis,
Joseph Loveland,	Willis Hall,
Phinehas Sanger,	John Ramont,
Eben. Sparhawk,	Elijah Tucker,
John Hopson,	Simeon Jacobs,
Jacob Hall,	John Strong,
Stephen Partridge,	James Lawton,
Dennis Darling,	Isaac Clark,
Moses Belnap,	Philocles Whitcombe,
James Page,	Asa Whitcombe,
David Ashley,	William Page,
Samuel Thatcher,	Silas Hambleton,
Ephraim Miles,	Moses Brigham,
John Mandeville,	Henry Sparhawk,
Moses Ashley,	

ENOCH EMERSON, Collector.

Hartford, Nov. 29, 1784.

Four Dollars Reward.

A large leather pocket-book

was lost on Thursday last the 25th of November instant, between Moses Chase's, Esq; and the Rev James Wellman's, in Cornish; containing one note of hand of thirty pounds, against Ebenezer Church, of Gilsom in New Hampshire, and another of six pounds, against Simeon Farnsworth, of Washington, in said State; with accounts to the amount of thirty pounds, lawful money, and a considerable number of orders receipts, and other papers of no consequence to any person but the owner. Whoever will find said pocket book, and return it to the subscriber, at Deacon Hall's, in Cornish with the contents, shall receive the above reward, and the thanks of their humble servant,

PHILIP TABER.

Cornish, Nov. 30. 1784

N. B. All persons are requested not to receive the above notes of any person in way of trade or otherwise; as they are not the rightful property of any but

PHILIP TABER

The proprietors of Brookfield,

in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors in June 1783 for the purpose of laying out the first and second division lots cutting and clearing roads and paying other proprietary debts, are informed, that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Capt William Heaton, in Thetford, on the fifth day of January next, (unless sooner paid) as will discharge them, with all legal cost.

The names of the delinquent proprietors, with the sum due on each right, are as follows, viz.

	£.	s	d.
Phineas Lyman,	1	17	0
Timothy Lyman,	1	17	0
John Smith,	0	18	0
Lucretia Coult,	1	17	0
Stephen Goodman,	1	17	0
Oliver Smith,	0	10	0
Timothy Eastman,	1	17	0
Peter O'cott, Esq:	1	17	0
Seabud Hyde,	1	17	0
Paul Davison,	1	17	0
Daniel Bowen,	0	18	6
Jonas Hayard,	1	17	0
John Hayard,	1	17	0
Jedidiah Hyde,	1	17	0
Amasa Hyde,	1	17	0
Nathaniel Humphry,	1	17	0
Nathaniel Humphry, jun.	1	17	0
Shubael Cross,	1	17	0
Joseph Cross,	1	17	0
Oliver Hamlin,	0	13	0
Caleb Martin,	0	12	4
Daniel Tillison,	1	17	0
John Paine,	1	17	0
Timothy Brownson,	1	17	0
Moses Robinson, Esq:	1	17	0
Ebenezer Brewster,	1	17	0

JOHN PAINE, 3d. Collector.

Brookfield, Nov. 26, 1784.

HARTFORD, Nov. 8.

We hear from Providence, that the ship Washington, which lately arrived at that place from London, has brought for Dartmouth College, a respectable Apparatus, some curiosities for a Museum, and the amount of a legacy of the late hon. Capt. Atkinson, in books for the library, and a number of volumes in addition.

PROVIDENCE, October 20

Among a variety of other matters of importance which will come before the assembly at this session, is the petition from the inhabitants of several towns in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, on the subject of annexing the towns of which they are residents to this state.

From the VERMONT GAZETTE

To the PUBLIC.

IN pursuance of special direction from his Excellency Governor Chittenden, I am to cause the following letter, addressed to his Excellency the President of Congress, to be communicated to the public through the channel of the Vermont Gazette, for their satisfaction and curiosity. It is the last transaction of this State with Congress, to which letter there has been no answer returned. I have further to observe, that a few months past the delegates of New-York, in Congress, presented a memorial, that they would make a resolution respecting the independency of Vermont. Upon which Congress appointed a committee which have reported, that Vermont ought to be an independent State, but that it should be procrastinated until some southern states should likewise be erected, & until the conditions of the administration of this state into the federal union of the United States should be agreed on. This is the last doings of Congress respecting this state that has come to hand, except that the delegates of the state of New York urged Congress to take up and act on their said committee's report, which they negatived.

It is undoubtedly the wisdom and good policy of republican governments, to inform their citizens of the management and circumstances of their political matters so far as that their opponent states or other adversaries may not take advantage of it, this then should be the criterion of the promulgation of public policy; for it is injurious to the public good to expose the cabinet councils so that enemies may avail themselves of such advantages. This maxim has ever been duly adhered to by the leading gentlemen of this state, which has given occasion to some to censure those gentlemen in public trust, tho' at the same time they have strenuously acted agreeable to the best good of the community. The short of the matter is, that indiscriminate publication of state policy defeats itself and annihilates its own existence. I would by no means debar the populous of talking and plotting in politics, for this would deprive them of a great share of their happiness and importance, but I would not have them complain of their benefactors, nor alter the measures of their superiors. The foreign policy of this government has been demonstrated to be good in the final consequences of it, and the state is in good and respectable condition at present, it only remains that our courts of equity and law do impartial justice, and that our citizens support the honor and the dignity of our laws, and unitedly combine to support our liberty and independency.

From the Public's most obedient and humble Servant,

ETHAN ALLEN.

Arlington, April 26, 1784.

SIR,

WITH that respect for Congress which the citizens of this state have ever maintained, I beg leave to transmit to your Excellency the sentiments of the Council of this state, on the late proceeding of the Senate and Assembly of the state of New York respecting this state, that your Excellency may lay the same before Congress, for their consideration.

On the 21st of October 1779 the Legislature of the state of New York, passed a special law empowering Congress to hear and determine the controversy between that state and this, not upon the principles of confederation, but according to equity; and on the 7th and 21st of August 1781, Congress proposed preliminaries of a settlement of the said controversy, to this state, which were accepted, and fully complied with by the Legislature of this state, at their sessions in February 1782.

The Legislature of the state of New York, in the November preceding, had very spiritedly remonstrated against a preliminary settlement of Congress aforesaid, an extract from which remonstrance is as follows:

"RESOLVED,

"That in case of any attempt of Congress to carry into execution their said acts of the 7th and 21st of August last, this Legislature, with all due deference to Congress, are bound in duty to their constituents, to declare the same an assumption of power in the face of said act of submission of this state, & against the clear letter and spirit of the second, third, ninth and eleventh articles of confederation, and a manifest infringement of the same; and do therefore hereby solemnly protest against the same." But of late it appears, the Senate and Assembly of the state of New York, are again urging Congress to decide their controversy with this state. It seems they are willing Congress should settle the dispute as they have a mind, but not otherwise.

It appears from the late journals of the Senate of the state of New York, "That the delegates be further instructed to press Congress for a decision in the long protracted controversy respecting the right of this state to the district commonly called the New-Hampshire grants." And further, "But that if she must recur to force for the preservation of her lawful authority, the impartial world will pronounce that none of the bloodshed, disorder, or disunion which may ensue, can be imputable to this Legislature."

As to this *bloodshed proposition*, the Council of this state have only to remark, that Vermont does not wish to enter into a war with the state of New-York, but that she will act on the defensive; and expect that Congress and the twelve states will observe a strict neutrality, and let the contending states settle their own controversy.

As to any allegations of the state of New-York against the conduct of this state in bringing a few male contents to justice, and obedience to government, whom they had inspired with sedition. I have only to observe, that this matter has been managed by the Legislature of this state, who consider themselves herein amenable to no earthly tribunal.

Before I conclude this letter, I beg leave to remind your Excellency, that it appears to the Council of this state, improper that the state of New York and New-Hampshire, who are competitors for the jurisdiction thereof, should vote in Congress on any motion which respects Vermont, and also contrary to an express resolution of Congress of the 24th of September 1779, in the words following, "And that neither of the said states shall vote on any question relative to the division thereof;" that is, relative to the independence of Vermont, although it appears from the journals of Congress, that those claiming states have ever since voted on all matters in which the interest of this state has been concerned.

SIR,

I conclude this letter with the satisfaction of reminding Congress, that this state is still desirous of a confederation with the United States, and have the honor to be,

Sir, with the highest respect,

your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servant,

THO. CHITTENDEN.

His Excellency
the President of Congress.

To be sold at the Printing-Office.

Blank DEEDS,

Bonnet-Paper, and Press-Papers.

Whereas at a meeting of the proprietors of the town of Williamstown, (granted by the authority of the State of Vermont) holden at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, on the 27th day of April, 1784, a tax of four dollars was laid on each proprietor's right, for the purpose of defraying the charges of lotting out one hundred acres of land to each proprietor in said town. These are to notify the said proprietors, that unless they pay said tax to the subscriber, in Williamstown, in the state of Massachusetts, within six weeks from this date, so much of each proprietor's right in said town will be sold at public vendue for the payment of said tax, as the law directs.

SAMUEL KELLOGG, Collector.

Done in proprietors meeting,
at Bennington, Nov 4, 1784.

The proprietors of Shoreham, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the two taxes of Five Silver Dollars each, on each original right, granted by said proprietors, for the purpose of laying out said township into severalty.—This is to notify said proprietors, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, on the 6th day of December next, at the dwelling house of Mr. Philip Stone, in said Shoreham, as will discharge them, with all legal costs.

The delinquents names are as follows, with the sums due on each right.

	£.	s.		£.	s.
James Carlisle,	3	0	*Jona. Ozlyn,*	1	10
Elisha Smith,	1	10	*Tyrus Rice,*	3	0
James Brown,	3	0	*Rich. Stowers,*	1	10
Jonathan Rolf,	3	0	*Samuel Rice,*	3	0
Thomas Sterns,	3	0	*Jos. M'Caacken,*	1	4
Natha. Fellows,	3	0	*Jokah Perry,*	3	0
Edw. Raymond,	3	0	*Natha Moore,*	3	0
David Moore,	3	0	*Timothy Heald,*	3	0
Alex Campbell,	3	0	*Elijah Morton,*	3	0
John Denny,	3	0	*James Neven,*	3	0
Arch Campbell,	2	14	*Thomas Wason,*	3	0
Duncan Campbell,	1	10	*John Wason, jun.*	3	0

MARSHAL SMITH, Collector.

Bridport, Sept. 2. 1784

At a proprietors meeting for the township of Williamstown, in the State of Vermont, held by legal warning at Elijah Dewey's innholder in Bennington, the 27th of April, voted, to raise a tax of Four Dollars on each right, to defray the charges of surveying and lotting out said town. said tax to be paid by the third day of November next. The aforesaid meeting stands adjourned to the first Wednesday of November next, at Elijah Dewey's, innholder in Bennington, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN TRACY, Prop. Clerk.

Pownal Oct 6. 1784

Notice is hereby given, that the meeting of the proprietors of Turnersburgh, holden at the dwelling house of Amos Robinson, in Hartford, on the 19th of October last, stands adjourned to the third Tuesday of January next, at the dwelling house of said Robinson.

A draught of the first division of lands in said township will be made at said adjourned meeting.

The proprietors committee are requested to bring in their accounts of the expences in laying out the abovesaid division, at said adjourned meeting.

ELIJAH DEWEY, jun. Prop. Clerk.

Lebanon, Nov. 10, 1784.

To be sold at the Printing-Office.

BLANKS

of various kinds.

ALSO,

Spelling Books and Primers.